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Mary, I Believed Thee True.

Mary, I believed thee true,
And I was blest in thus believing:
But now I mourn that e'er I knew
A girl so fair and so deceiving.
Few have ever loved like me;
O, I have loved thee too sincerely!
And few have e'er deceived like thee.
Alas! deceived me too severely.
Fare thee well!

Fare thee well! yet think awhile
On one whose bosom seems to doubt thee;
Who now would rather trust that smile,
And die with thee than live without thee.
Fare thee well! I'll think on thee,
Thou leav'st me many a bitter token;
For see, distracting woman, see,
My peace is gone, my heart is broken.
Fare thee well!

—*Thomas Moore.*

The Children's Hour.

When twilight shadows softly lower,
School books and toys are put away;
Then comes the children's favorite hour,
The happiest time of all the day.

They gather then around my chair
To hear the stories children love,
And listen, with that pleasure rare
We older heads have grown above,

To legends of the days of old,
Of goblin pranks, of fairy mirth,
Ere knowledge, growing stern and cold,
Had banished them away from earth.

But though no more on heath or hill
They hold their sports when mortals sleep,
In the sweet heart of childhood still
The fairy folk their kingdom keep.

A NIGHT OF ALARM.

My sister Julia was always very courageous. In our youth the country was wilder than now; but it might truly be said of her that she was not brought up in the woods to be scared by an owl. She would traverse the most unfrequent paths, wondering at my timidity. There was nothing masculine, however, in Julia's appearance; she was simply a sweet, joyous child, with an absence of fear in her character, and a consequent clearness of perception in all cases of supposed or real danger.

When I was sixteen, and Julia eighteen, my father hired a laborer named Hans Schmidt, a Hessian, who had been in the British service, and who, at the close of the war, had deserted from his regiment. He was a powerful man, with a heavy, imbruted countenance; and both Julia and myself were struck at the very first with an intuitive dread of him. The feeling in Julia hardly took the character of fear, but was one rather of loathing; yet, if she could have feared anything, I think it would have been that man, for she had an intuitive perception that he was demon-like, even beyond what his looks demonstrated. One evening she read of a horrible murder that thrilled our blood; and, upon turning her eyes from the paper, they encountered those of Hans Schmidt. There was something terrible in his glance; and, from that moment, she resolved that the villain should be turned away. As her wishes and opinions were always of much weight with my father, the latter gave the Hessian his discharge.

Soon after this, Julia and I were left alone in the house, both our father and mother being absent upon a visit until the following day, and we happening to be without a female servant at the moment (for we only kept one). So Julia and I had been remarkably busy, since early morning, making various household arrangements with which we intended to surprise and please the old people upon their return, and, being unusually weary, proceeded to our chamber at an early hour of the evening. We had partly disrobed ourselves, when Julia turned hastily to the window.

"I declare," she said, "the evening is so pleasant that it is a pity to remain indoors. I don't feel a bit sleepy; let's go down upon the lawn."

We descended the stairs. How little I imagined what was in Julia's heart! Harry Irving came up just as we reached the lawn. He was only casually passing the house. Julia engaged him in conversation, and he came and joined us. My sister was more than usually lively and engaging.

"Where are Tom, and Edgar, and Will?" she asked, alluding to his brothers.

"Oh," replied Harry, "they are over at uncle's. They will be coming back soon."

His uncle's farm was a mile off, and his own house was about half that distance. The three young men soon appeared upon the road; and, to my surprise, Julia arose at their approach, and proceeded to meet them. Then she returned to Harry and me, and called us aside from the door.

"Now, Mary, you need not be nervous," she said. "Keep quiet, and do not speak above your breath. There is a man under our bed—there, there!" and she clapped her hand over my mouth—"a man under our bed, and the young Irvings are going up to secure him!"

They all provided themselves with heavy sticks; and then, guided by Julia, ascended the stairs.

As to myself, I could not follow them, but remained trembling and moaning upon the door-steps. Never did I experience a greater sense of relief than when the assaulting party descended, looking partly ashamed and partly amused, having found nothing to justify their sudden armament. Julia was in an agony of mortification, and wept piteously; for, although but half convinced that her apprehension had been groundless, the idea that she, who had never till now feared anything, had placed herself in a light so ludicrous in the eyes of those young men, was insupportable. The man, she said, must have taken the alarm and fled out of the back door, for she could not have been so deceived. Our young friends, more in pity for her mortification than from any belief in the reality of the night intruder, offered to remain in the vicinity till morning; but she would not listen to the proposition, and they thus took their departure.

I was very sorry to see them go, and watched their forms till they were out of sight, for the affair of the evening had almost frightened me into hysterics. Julia, however, at once rushed to the chamber, and flinging herself on the bed, continued bitterly weeping. She had exhibited herself in a character which she despised; and her man under the bed would be the talk of the neighborhood. I followed her, but neither of us could compose ourselves sufficiently to sleep.

The clock on the mantel-piece struck eleven; and then "tick, tick, tick," it went on for the next dreary hour. Julia at length ceased weeping, and lay in thought, only an occasional sigh betraying her wakefulness. Again the clock struck, "ting, ting, ting;" but it had not reached the final stroke, when Julia, leaping lightly from the bed, flung herself upon an immense chest at the further end of the room.

"Oh, Mary!" she cried, "quick! quick! He is here! he is here! I cannot hold the lid—he will get out! Quick! quick!"

There was indeed some living thing inside the chest; for, in spite of Julia's weight, the lid was lifted, and then, as the instinct of self-preservation overcame my terror, I sprang to her assistance. Whom or what had we caught? Imagine yourself holding down the lid of a showman's box, with a boa-constrictor writhing beneath; or keeping a cage-top in its place by your weight alone, with a hyena struggling to tear his way out and devour you. But we were not long in suspense. Horrid execrations, half-German, half-English, chilled our very hearts, and we knew that there, in the midnight, only the lid of an old chest was between ourselves and Hans Schmidt!

At times it started up, and once or twice his fingers were caught in the opening. Then, finding our combined weight too much for his strength, it would become evident that he was endeavoring to force out an end of the chest. But he could not work to advantage. Cramped within such limits, his giant power of muscle was not wholly available; he could neither kick nor strike with full force; and hence his chief hope rested upon his ability to lift us up lid and all. Even then, in the absolute terror that might have been supposed to possess her, a queer feeling of exultation sprang up in Julia's heart.

"I was right, Mary," she cried. "They won't think me a fool now, will they! I shan't be ashamed to see Harry Irving!"

Poor Julia! under the circumstances, the idea was really ludicrous; but nature will everywhere assert herself, and Julia hated a coward. Thump! thump! thump! Lid, and side, and end alternately felt the cramped, but powerful blows. Then came the lift—the steady, straining, desperate lift; and Julia cheered me when the cover shook and rose and trembled.

"He can't get out, Mary! We are safe; only keep your full weight on the lid; and don't be nervous either; it is almost morning!"

She knew it was not one o'clock.

But one o'clock came. How I wished it was five! And two o'clock came, and three; and we hoped that our prisoner had yielded to a fate which must now appear to him inevitable. A small aperture at one end of the chest, where there was a fracture in the wood, supplied him with air; and hence we could not hope that he would become weak through suffocation. He was evidently resting from the very necessity of the case, for his exertions had been prodigious. There was a faint streak of morning in the sky; and there, upon the chest, we sat and watched for the gleam to broaden.

Suddenly, there was a tremendous struggle beneath us, as if the ruffian had concentrated all his energies in a final effort. At my end of the chest there was a crash, and immediately the German's feet protruded through the aperture that they had forced in the board. So horrible now appeared our position, that I uttered a scream, such as I do not think I ever at any other time have had power to imitate. I did not know that I was about to scream, so terrible was the fright of which this was the involuntary outburst.

To get off the lid, in order to defeat the movement through the chest-end, would have instantly been our destruction; therefore, still bearing our weight on the cover, we caught at the projecting feet. In doing this, however, we partially lost our balance; and a sudden bracing up of the muscular shape below so far forced open the lid, that the head, arms and shoulders of Hans Schmidt were thrust forth, and, with a fearful clutch, he seized Julia by the throat. Horrified by the spectacle, I threw myself forward, bearing down with all my might upon his head, as I lay partially upon the chest.

Just then, a heavy crash was heard at the door below, the foot-tramps springing towards us as if some person were tearing up the staircase with the full conviction that this was an hour of need. The dim daybreak hardly revealed his identity, as he rushed into our room; but I had a faint perception that young Harry Irving had come to us in our peril.

Sometime during the morning I found myself in bed, with Julia and several of the neighboring women standing about me. Julia clasped me in her arms, and cried, she was so rejoiced that the fright had not killed me.

"We are safe, Mary," she said. "Harry Irving was near the house all night. He returned, after seeming to go home. It was not right, he said to himself, for us to remain here all night, especially as our father was known to have money in the house. So he kept out of our sight, but remained near. The least scream he would have heard, as he at last heard yours; but I am glad you did not scream before, for now we have had an experience, and know what we can do. It was tedious; but I don't wish to be thought afraid of my shadow, and I'm glad we had to hold the chest down a good while."

Hans Schmidt had evidently decided upon the chest as a safer hiding-place than that in which Julia first discovered him. Upon the very morning on which Harry Irving stunned and secured the ruffian in our room, the officers of justice were searching for the old Hessian scoundrel, as a supposed murderer, and he was soon convicted and hung.

Julia became the wife of Harry Irving, and a most excellent wife she was. Magnanimous and unrevengeful, she was perhaps the only one who felt no gratification at the fate of old Hans Schmidt, but rather a pity for the ignorance which had steeped him in crime.

Lawyers' Fees.

The lawyers who are fighting in the Beecher-Tilton case, a correspodent says, are not only working for pay, but for fame. It is admitted that whoever triumphs here will at once achieve cosmopolitan distinction. The question has been raised in this connection whether there can be any limitation to the fees demanded by our popular lawyers? Field and Sherman have rendered a bill of $20,000 against the estate of the late James Fisk. Sherman is now Beecher's lawyer. Lawyers' fees have reached a state which, when compared with the past, seem almost fabulous. In 1845 Ogden Hoffman charged New York city $1,000 for attending in an important case. It was considered extortionate, but now ten times that amount would be small. Beach demands $10,000 for an important case, and has enough to keep him busy all the time. Governor Tilden was attorney in one case in which his fees were, as is carefully calculated, $100,000. The fees in the Parish will case are estimated at an equal sum. Half as much was paid a noted lawyer for services in settling the Rose will case. There are a number of estates now in settlement whose attorneys will draw $50,000 from their clients for services. This golden glory of the legal profession, which excels that of all others, is the reason why lawyers strike for notice. A name when obtained insures immense wealth. Tilden, next to Charles O'Conor, has enjoyed a long as well as a lucrative practice, and hence he will be the richest governor New York State has had since the days of Edwin D. Morgan, who was worth $1,000,000.

Senatorial Amenities.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Gordon arose to a personal explanation, and said that during the debate of the day previous, in reply to some harsh words addressed to him by Senator Edmunds, he allowed himself to be betrayed into using the word "irresponsibility" in speaking of the actions of that Senator. By that word he had done an injustice to Mr. Edmunds. The responsibility of that Senator as a statesman, as a jurist, and as a member of society, was, in his (Gordon's) opinion, of the highest order and most honorable character. Having done an injustice to him, he wished now in the presence of the Senate to express to him his sincere regrets. Forbidden, as Senators were, to erase anything of a personal nature, he now made the only reparation left to him.

Mr. Edmunds said he desired to express his obligations to the Senator from Georgia for the handsome manner in which he had spoken. He did not intend to address any harsh language toward the Senator, and, if the gentleman so understood him, he was very sorry for it.

Sailors of the Period.

Admiral Rous writes to the London *Times* as follows: "In an article in the *Times* respecting the loss of the La Plata, you quote Mr. Gray, who most truly said that 'the question of loss of life at sea was not a question of unseaworthiness of ships so much as unseaworthiness of seamen,' and that 'if it was really wanted to prevent loss of life at sea they would have to begin with the seamen.' You reply, 'Now on this point it seems eminently worthy of observation that the loss of the La Plata had nothing whatever to do with this source of weakness.' I emphatically deny it. The La Plata was lost by ignorance of seamanship. If, when the ship was making bad weather against a head sea to the westward of Ushant, before she was waterlogged, the captain had put his helm up and run under head sails and steam, she might have run into Douarnenez bay, to the southward of Brest, where there is good anchorage, or, if he preferred the English coast, to Falmouth. There appears to me to be no more excuse for losing this ship than there was for losing the captain, or one hundred other vessels which have been lost in the last three years owing to the ignorance of steam captains.

"The fact is, a regular seaman has resources under every difficulty; but if a steam sailor cannot ride home on a boiler he is a lost man. He will never make a ship speak under canvas.

"When I was midshipman of her majesty's ship Bacchante, in December, 1812, I took a trabaccolo of eighty tons, deeply laden with rice and planks, from off Ancona to Malta. Off the coast of Manfredonia I was caught in an easterly gale; heavy seas washed away part of the bulwarks, all the planks off her deck, my cask of water, and my only binnacle and compass. Our hatches were well battened down, the sea breaking over us. I got her before the wind with a storm forestaysail, and having only forty miles to run on a lee shore, where we would have been knocked into toothpicks, we towed a heavy grapnel, with seventy fathoms of hawser to deaden her way and prolong our lives. Getting near the higland the gale broke, and I groped my way to Malta in three days. I had four seamen, one of whom fell overboard and was drowned, and four prisoners of war. If I had been brought up by steam I should have been food for dog-fishes in 1812. Three years ago I recommended the admiralty to attach sailing tenders to every flag-ship, brig, or corvette, without steam power, that young men might be taught to be seamen, not sailors. They prefer an establishment at Greenwich, where they may be taught gunnery and mathematics, but neither of these sciences will teach them to save their ships in a gale of wind on a lee shore, or will make them fit to command a sailing ship."

The Golconda of the West.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Graphic* tells the following marvelous tale, which those who wish can believe:

Not many months ago Mr. Deidesheimer, an engineer who received his education at the famous Mining Academy of Freiberg, Saxony, which, being connected with the celebrated mines, has long been known as the best school of mines in Europe, informed his friends that there was untold wealth—wealth such as the world had never dreamed of—to be found in the argentiferous regions of California and Nevada. Notwithstanding Mr. Deidesheimer's well-established reputation in Europe and his Comstock experience, the men refused to believe him. And they are now the sorriest men you meet with. At that time Consolidated Virginia stood at $76, California at $60, and Ophir at $58. The figures now are, for Consolidated Virginia, $500; for California, $240; and Ophir, with the Mexican dividend, $224! It is simply folly to say that this unheard of advance is caused by baseless speculation. The man who picks up the operators who surge up and down California, Sansome, and Montgomery streets on the lookout for chances to buy—the man, I say, who picks up these men for madmen or fools will let them drop again in a hurry. The wealth is actually here under the soil where it has lain for ages, but whence it can be dug up by Western pluck and enterprise.

All that the gorgeous imagination of Oriental writers has conjured up of wealth untold, all that Aladdin's lamp is fabled to have brought him at the hands of the Jinns, seems trifling when compared with what the most skillful engineering has demonstrated to be buried in Nevada and California. What this enormous mass of silver must be may be seen from the fact that, December 1, the value of the California mine through which runs the boundary line of the two States, has increased at the average rate of $2,369,706 per day, and that of the Consolidated Virginia mine at the rate of $1,000,000 per day! The mining annals of the Pacific coast, or of the world, contain no such record as this. Mexico and Peru, even in the dreams of the Spanish robbers, had no such wondrous affluence as this. The great bonanza extends throughout the entire California claim—600 feet—into the Ophir, and indefinitely to the northward. Senator Jones is said to receive about $1,000,000 from his mining interest. Mr. Deidesheimer estimates the value of the great bonanza at $1,500,000,000. There is one pillar in the Consolidated Virginia which contains $70,000,000 worth of bullion. The thorough development of these mines would make the country immeasurably the richest in the world, and some of the stockholders wealthy beyond the dreams of the Rothschilds.

The Story of a Life.

One of the representative men of St. Louis was Thomas Pratt, who was president of a gas company, a member and supporter of a Baptist church, and always foremost in public movements. He had lived in that city thirty years, and had a wife and children who were leaders in society. About a month ago he was killed by an explosion in the gas works which he managed, and the general regret found expression in the usual way. His fortune reached half a million dollars, and the squabble for it has revealed astounding things. The lauded citizen was a bigamist. In 1821 he married in England, and by his first wife had several children. After ten years of apparently happy wedded life he deserted his family and came to New York, where in 1885 he married again. His crime was exposed three years afterward, and again he ran away, this time going to St. Louis, where he acquired character and fortune. He sent money to his family in England, and took his other family to live with him. Several years ago he confessed his history to some of the officers of his church, and they, deeming that the evil of a religious scandal should be averted anyhow, advised him to keep his secret close. The exposure now comes through the efforts of the first wife and children to get all the estate, which they can probably do, as the second marriage was void in law.

LEANING.—A man, praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When? I should be glad to know," inquired the eulogist. "Why, no longer ago than last night—against a wall."

Husband and Wife.

After Mrs. Tilton had been sitting a little while in the court room when the Beecher-Tilton case was being tried, a correspondent says, she turned her eyes upon her husband, of whom she had the advantage, as she was ten feet behind him and could watch every movement of his face as he sat silently behind Morris, his long grayish brown hair falling on his shoulders and his profile a little stronger by time and thought. The young Tilton of 1870 is growing hoar in the Tilton of 1874.

The wife watched this man narrowly, without any higher feeling than strong curiosity. It has been long since she spoke to him. For seven months they have not, probably, looked at each other. In the court room he saw her for the first time. After awhile looking suddenly to the left, Tilton observed his wife just drop her eyes from his face. He looked steadily until she confronted him again. From this time forward there were frequent glances between the pair—on his part sensibility and inquiry, on hers merely exaggerated curiosity.

Mrs. Tilton was in a very perfect state of equanimity. She wore a purple, velvet hat with a black bow and bunch of feathers, has an uncommonly large ear for so small a woman, and lean, sharp, inharmonious features, composing a very small head. Her forehead was of the medium size, almost a straight line; she had a straight, thin, bloodless nose, and cheeks rather hollow; but the mouth, lips and chin were grosser and fuller than the lean woman who looked out alone, and the colors of the flesh and eyes were warm and ruddy. The lips were quite red and inviting; the coarseness of the chin rather increased its power; the eyes and expression were those of an emotional, unrestrainable, over credulous young married miss, who possessed great power to fascinate men, particularly mature and elderly men, who are readily moved by childish coquetry.

Mrs. Tilton wore a new suit of good, rich black, the dress a walking silk skirt, the mantle or sacque of black velvet, the collar a white ruffle, and the hat of velvet, with a feather extending from front to rear. She is a very little woman. Earrings of gold open work with jingling pendants dropped from the large ears aforesaid. She kept her kid gloves and hat on during the whole day's proceedings, forenoon and afternoon. With a lace handkerchief in her hand, she frequently used it at her nose, inhaling the perfume. Her father, Judge Morse, was an old, respectable person, with full gray hair and beard, and silver spectacles, and he said nothing, but gave his arm as she entered the court room and retired.

The Affairs of Maine.

Gov. Dingley, of Maine, in his message places the receipts of the State during 1874 at $1,853,904; disbursements, $1,537,719. Of this $714,426 was on account of war debt, and $407,477 for schools. The ordinary expenses were $520,694, or a little less than 1½ mills on the dollar of State valuation. Debt after deducting sinking funds, $5,561,076, a reduction of $321,575 in 1874. In ten years nearly $7,000,000 have been paid of the debt, nearly $3,000,000 being for the reduction of principal, and $4,000,000 for interest. Should the present value of taxation be continued the balance of this debt will be extinguished in 1888.

The governor favors equalization of taxation on railroads, banks and corporations, so that all expenditures may be met without assessing a dollar on the towns and cities. He urges the enforcement of the collection of taxes from delinquent railroads, $90,000 remaining unpaid out of $105,069 assessed last year; favors the increase of the license fees of insurance companies doing business in the State. If these suggestions are enforced, a State tax of ¾ mills on the dollar instead of four would be sufficient to meet all State expenditures.

He suggests that the divorce laws be reformed; the adoption of an enabling act recognizing the eligibility of women to office; and a revision of the State constitution.

He deplores the fact that the trustees of savings institutions have thought it necessary or advisable to invest out of the State eleven and a half million dollars, or more than one-third of the deposits of the people of Maine, capital which is needed at home for the development of the abundant resources of the State.

The Debt of Pennsylvania.

During the past year the State debt of Pennsylvania, the governor says in his message, was reduced by $1,230,186. The receipts were $7,637,119; the expenditures, $6,602,568, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,034,551. The total debt is $24,568,635, from which should be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the sinking fund. The revenues of the State have decreased $1,200,000, caused by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. The governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that, although $10,000,000 are annually expended for education, none of the children who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education.

By Accident.

At Holly Springs, Miss., Ed. Eoff, of Tate county, made an arrangement to have an egg-nog, and one of his tenants, George Hunt, colored, had promised to come up before day and wake him up and help him to make it. At 3 o'clock Eoff was awake, and concluded he would have some fun out of Hunt; so he got up, took his shot-gun, and went down to his cabin, and, cocking both barrels of his gun, fired both, as he supposed. He then opened Hunt's door and punched at him with his gun, one barrel of the same being discharged, lodging the load in Hunt's side, from the effects of which he died the next day. Hunt was perfectly conscious to the last, and testified that he and Eoff were and had always been on the very best of terms; that he was satisfied the shooting was accidental.

Watering House Plants.

As many house plants suffer from too much, as from too little water. It is a very common thing to see the soil kept thoroughly soaked from week to week. This will answer for callas, and a few other marsh plants, but for others nature only makes the ground wet occasionally, and often it becomes very dry before rain comes again. No invariable rules can be given for watering. When a plant is at rest it needs less than when growing, and even when growing, it is better to let the soil get somewhat dry now and then before watering. If the soil is full of water no air can enter, and the roots need air as well as water.

TO BED.—It is said that a "young gentleman" about eight years old recently sent his card to call on a "young lady" a few years younger, and received the following answer: "Compliments of Miss —— to Mr. ——, and regrets that previous engagements prevent her acceptance. She took some jelly to-day without asking for it, for which she is to be whipped at seven and sent to be at eight."

War Ships and Their Armor.

So great have been the changes effected in ships of war by the introduction of steam and iron, an English paper says, that the navy may be said to have been in a state of transition during the present generation, and will still be so, for many of the latest inventions are yet upon trial. Since the commencement of the present century, at least three different classes of ships have succeeded each other. At the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, the Victory, Nelson's flagship, was considered a model of a line-of-battle ship. She carried 100 guns, from twelve to twenty-four pounders. Comparing her with the Duke of Wellington, which now floats beside her in Portsmouth harbor, and carries the admiral's flag, we find a great advance in ship building. The Duke of Wellington carries 131 guns, and is 3,700 tons burthen. She is fitted with engines of 780 horse-power, and is altogether the finest specimen existing of a wooden line-of-battle ship. But when we look at our present fleet of ironclads, at the Warrior, or the Sultan, or the Hercules, or the Black Prince, the change effected since the old days of wooden three-deckers, is truly marvelous. These ships are completely inceased in armor, varying from six to fourteen inches in thickness; for it seems that no sooner have we got armor for a ship which is conceived to be impregnable, than straightway a gun is invented which will pierce it. They are armed with large eighteen-ton guns, as well as with smaller ones on the Whitworth principle; these last are made of steel, which by a peculiar process is compressed while in a fluid state, and the gun is thus rendered extraordinarily tough. But in the navy, as in other institutions, in these days of rapid progress, the new very quickly becomes the old; and already since the construction of these fine ships, we find in our waters a strange and unfamiliar object, the new cupola or turret ship, such as the Devastation, which the guns are mounted on turrets. The Devastation carries four guns of the immense size of thirty-five tons, mounted on two turrets. Whether these unsightly ships, without either masts or rigging, will ever be available for sea going, or whether they will be reserved as floating batteries for the defense of our coasts, is a problem still undecided.

The modifications and improvements in marine artillery succeeded each other with surprising rapidity. There is at present in process of construction a new ironclad, the Inflexible, which is to be completed in the year 1877. This sea monster is to be armed with guns of the incredible size of eighty-one tons. They will be twenty-seven feet in length, and are expected to penetrate twenty inches of solid armor plate at a distance of more than a quarter of a mile! Then, again, there is the torpedo, that destructive submarine engine, against which no man-of-war, armor-plated or otherwise, is safe. Truly formidable will be naval warfare in the future!

Cholera and Plague.

The London *Times* says: "Hardly is there assurance that cholera, after nine years' uninterrupted prevalence, has ceased on the continent of Europe, when a fresh alarm comes from the East. Cholera is reported to be ravaging the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago. From these possessions every year a considerable number of pilgrims travel to Mecca. The Ottoman government, believing that the beginning of the outbreak of cholera in Mecca in 1865 and subsequent great westward diffusion of the disease was a consequence of its introduction into the Hedjaz by pilgrims from the straits settlements, and fearing a similar danger in the approaching pilgrimage, has become seriously alarmed for the safety of the sacred city and of the pilgrims who will shortly congregate there. It has accordingly commissioned the vice-president of the general board of health for the empire, Dr. Arif Bey, to proceed from Constantinople to Mecca and make all necessary precautionary arrangements. The coming pilgrimage is exposed also to danger from plague as well as from cholera. Plague, a few months ago, after upward of fifty years' absence, it is believed, reappeared in the Assyr district, Yemen, in a locality eight days' journey from Mecca. The Ottoman sanitary authorities in the Hedjaz appear to have satisfied themselves as to the nature of the disease; but, in view of the approaching pilgrimage, Dr. Charles Millingen, of Constantinople, has been sent by the general board of health of the empire to the infected locality to make further inquiries. The outbreak is stated to have been very circumscribed, and, according to the latest news, it has come to an end.

A New Way to Light.

An ingenious system of lighting is suggested by the *Scientific American*, as among the probabilities of the future. Given, say, a large hotel to be furnished with artificial light, the plan suggested is, instead of having a network of gas pipes leading to different rooms and to different burners in each room, according to the present method, to have the light for the whole building generated in one place, say in the main ventilating shaft for the utilizing of the surplus heat. The distribution of the light would be effected by means of reflectors, each throwing into its appropriate tube a bundle of rays—made parallel by a lens—sufficiently intense to flood the room to which they were directed with a pure white radiance, which could be turned on or off, or graduated by simply pressing a knob or turning a key. In size, the light tubes need be no greater than ordinary gas pipes, and even much smaller, since all the light required for the largest room might be transmitted to the reflector as an extremely slender beam. The terminal lenses would close the tube against smoke and dust, which would dim the reflectors at the angles; and by keeping the inclosed air pure and dry, the absorption of light would be inappreciable.

A Wife's Devotion.

Westly Lee deserted a faithful wife two years ago in Lexington, Ky., and went to Louisville to live. In his wicked career he was stricken down and died in the most abject poverty. The devoted wife was notified, and immediately came to the city in search of her erring husband, who had so cruelly deserted her. She was conducted to a low haunt of vice, and there saw the inmates preparing him for a rude burial. A few women, who had been his companions in crime, were standing about the dead body, but could contribute nothing to have him decently buried. The wife of his youth, forgetting his crime, gave him a Christian burial, and stood weeping beside the grave until the last sod was placed upon it.

HE SAW.—The following curious occurrence is vouched for by a contributor to the Polish paper, the *Magid*: "At Iroslaw, a few days ago, a blind lad was walking with his father, when two boys happened to be throwing stones in the road. One of the missiles struck the lad deprived of sight, and caused him intense pain. Suddenly he exclaimed, 'Father, I can see,' and to the astonishment of the bystanders, it was discovered that his eyesight had returned." The correspondent does not state whether the stone struck the eye of the blind lad or not.

THE KATIE KING MYSTERY.

Katie King" Tells How the Thing was Done—Her Deceptions.

"Katie King," who created so great a sensation in Philadelphia, has given a city paper a long account of herself and the manner in which she succeeded in deceiving her audience. In her statement she says she was born on the 1st day of January, 1851, in Massachusetts. So far as the public are concerned her name is Katie King, and this only she proposes to use. Like all others, she says she has of course a real name, but the public have no interest in knowing what it is. Katie goes on to say that losing her money and being poor, she accepted a proposition from the Holmes to take part in their spiritual manifestations, and that under this arrangement she appeared. She received two dollars a seance, and if the part "took," three seances were to be given a day. She adds:

I made up my mind to play the part for a short time, hoping that something better would turn up in my interest; in the mean time I would be earning my expenses and doing no one any harm. All the necessary preparations were made for my *debut*, which was to take place on the evening of the 12th of May. A robe had been prepared of thin, white French muslin, reaching to the floor, with long flowing sleeves and fastened around the waist with a belt, which, when put on, gave me a very graceful appearance. A white veil was then thrown loosely over my head. I had taken great pains, by the free use of magnolia balm, to give my face, arms and hands a white, corpse-like appearance. Altogether, I looked very much likea spirit. The manner in which I entered and left the cabinet will be hereafter described. I entered it the first time, after the dark seance was over, from the bed. Mr. Holmes was in the cabinet. After one or two false faces had been exhibited, I gently drew aside the curtain hanging over one of the apertures, showing the audience my face, and in a very whisper, scarcely audible, said, "Good evening, friends," then drew back my head and drew down the curtain. The sensation in the audience was great.

Katie goes on to relate many scenes and incidents of the seances, and the efforts put forth to deceive those who looked on. She appears to have done this without much trouble, and at her first and subsequent appearances the mediums and the audiences appeared to be well pleased, and left congratulating each other "that the materialization of spirits was a fact beyond doubt."

Katie goes on to say: Things had now assumed a lovely shape. Katie could talk to the audience, allow them to come up, one at a time, to the cabinet, and take a momentary look at her through the aperture. She was careful, however, to keep out of reach, unless it was to a member of the inner circle. She had allowed Dr. Child to feel her pulse; she had accepted of a gold ring as a present from one of the ladies of the inner circle, and allowed Mr. Owen to put it on her finger. Mr. Owen told the audience that "her hand was beautifully formed, like that of a mortal woman; nearly of the same temperature as his own, and slightly moist," all which was literally true, for it was very warm weather. Poor "dear Father Owen," how wicked and sinful it was to deceive such a good, kind-hearted, pure-minded man. He was as innocent as a child—never doubted for a moment the truth of anything that Katie told him. He called me his "dear daughter Katie;" sent me a very loving letter, accompanying a lock of hair; he also gave me a hair chain, which I think he said some lady friend had given him many years before.

I was afraid some one would grab me. One gentleman when he came up asked me to kiss him. I answered him, most emphatically, "I shan't;" pretending to be very much offended, dropped the curtain, glad to have an excuse to retire for the night. The next evening when I appeared I assumed a very mournful expression, and after calling Mr. Owen up to the aperture, said to him, with a trembling voice, that I "would not come out of the cabinet unless I received the promise that I would not be asked again to allow people to approach the aperture, unless I voluntarily requested them to do so," adding, "they forget that I am a spirit." Father Owen (God bless him), with an impressive, fatherly tone of voice replied that "my wishes should be complied with," of course I did not wish too much familiarity. I had often been requested by persons in the audience to give them pieces of my dress. Being desirous to please everybody so far as I could, I procured and carried in my pocket a piece of Bishop lawn and a piece of Honiton lace, from which I afterward cut small pieces, when furnished with a pair of scissors, and was thereby enabled to supply all wants of the kind.

A ridiculous story was circulated in connection with this which gained credence, it is well to correct. It was said that when I cut pieces from my dress and veil, making a hole sometimes six inches long, in a few seconds the opening would disappear and the dress and veil become whole again. Of course this was imagination.

Difference in Widowers.

When Mr. Blank lost his wife, says the *Christian at Work*, he lay down on the floor, and for seven hours without intermission, except for meals, he beat the carpet vehemently with his boot heels, and cried, "What shall I do?" When his elderly servant mildly said, "She's in a better place," he beat the ground still more violently, and roared more piteously than ever. Still nothing seemed to come of it, and echo merely sent his wild question back again upon his swelling heart. In a sympathetic tone his faithful attendant warned him that he would wear himself out, whereat he became inconsolable, and frantically exclaimed, "What shall I do?" The elderly woman advised him to look out of the window awhile. He looked out, and in six months he was a newly married man. His neighbor, who had sustained a similar loss, never groaned, and never married again.

The First Gold.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* describes the first piece of gold found, which caused such a revolution in the history of the Pacific coast, and which is as follows: Its value is between $4 and $5. It looks like (pardon the comparison) a piece of spruce-gum just out of the mouth of a school-girl, except the color. It is rather flat, full of indentations, just as the teeth make in a piece of nice gum. There are one or two rough points on the edge, which, with a little stretch of the imagination, give the appearance of a man's head with a helmet on; then turn it another way, and, as Mrs. Wimmer said, "it looked like some kind of a varmint or other." It can be easily identified by any one who has ever seen it before.

THE SPOTS ON WHITE GOODS.—Wet the spots of iron rust on muslin or white goods thoroughly with lemon juice, then lay in the hot sun to dry. Repeat the same if the color is not removed by one application. When dry, rinse in clear, cold water. Lemon juice cannot be used on colored goods, as it will take out printed colors as well as stains. It will remove all kinds of stains from white goods.

Sad Story of an Inventor.

The story of the inventor, Mozart, confined in a lunatic asylum in Michigan, is a sad one. He was a most ingenious man, and stated that if short of money all he had to do was to hide away for a few days and invent something which he would sell for $1,000. He was imprudent, and of course always poor. The crowning invention of his life was a watch, a stem-winder, to require winding only at intervals of several days. It was perfected, and he undertook to negotiate for its introduction in the market. He soon found obstacles to satisfactory arrangements, and, after repeated and harassing endeavors to obtain what seemed to him a reasonable settlement, he closed negotiations, with little or no profit to himself, and after an experience that had worn on him to such an extent that those who were most intimate with him saw then the first signs of coming insanity. Not very long after the loss of his money by the failure of the banking-house of Miller & Webster aggravated these symptoms almost, if not quite, to the point of actual mania.

After these negotiations had ended, however, he seemed to feel better, and went energetically to work upon the third watch. The design was completed, and was a curiosity in watch-making. Upon the dial were shown the year, month, day of the month, and day of the week; the quarter seconds were marked, and the simple opening and shutting of the watch four or five times a day to learn the time kept it wound. If opened and shut oftener no injury was done, for the machinery was so arranged that when the watch was fully wound the spring was relieved from the further strain of surplus winding.

This was patented, and accomplished all that was claimed for it, and experts are said to have been delighted with it.

Mozart went home, and in the interval of leisure undertook to improve upon the appearance of a part of his invention by substituting a gilded and engraved cap for the one already in place in his model. In doing this he lost some piece of the mechanism. He tried to replace it, and could not do so readily. His eye had lost its clearness, and his troubles had shattered his nerves. However, with the wonderful patience and persistence that has already characterized him, he went on trying, breaking his instruments occasionally, making new ones, forgetting his plan, and working day and night trying to recall it and experimenting vainly. His wife begged him to let somebody else try it, believing that under his direction the work could still be done by skilled hands, but he refused and went on persistently. He believed he should finish his task soon, said so, and persevered. Later still he declared that he needed only a day more, and day after day he would repeat this. Then he was sure that there were only a few hours between him and success, and so he labored on, his delusion becoming stronger and stronger, till his friends saw there was no possible course but to remove him to the asylum at Kalamazoo, which was done. Within two days before his removal he was talking extravagantly, but coherently enough, of his brilliant prospects and the wealth and success that awaited him, and detailed to friends minutely the terms of an agreement that he claimed to have just made with persons in New York, though he had never gone to that city after his visit in the early summer. His mind had clearly reached that stage at which it regarded the visions upon which it had dwelt as facts finally accomplished.

The case is a curious one in the records of insanity. The hope that is given by his physicians is very slight, for the mental disease that had seized upon him was so strongly defined as to bar at least the possibility of immediate restoration. During his residence at the asylum, however, he has been comparatively quiet, and, of course, he is relieved from the strain of the self-imposed and almost incessant labor which preceded his removal.

A Heavy Theft.

The Countess of Dudley's jewel case was stolen at the Great Western railway station in London, under circumstances which leave little doubt that the thief was a practiced hand, and had laid his plans with great ingenuity. Lord and Lady Dudley arrived at the railway station in his lordship's brougham, and were immediately followed by a four-wheeled cab conveying two of the countess's waiting-women, each in charge of a ponderous jewel box and other articles. The woman having placed upon the pavement the box under her care, while turning round to assist her companion, placed one foot upon the jewel case. Her attention was, however, diverted by the other maid, and she removed her foot from the box. Her companion having alighted, she stooped to recover the box, when she found it had been removed. An instant search was made by the earl's servants and by the railway officials in attendance, but no tidings could be gained of it. Among the articles lost are a pearl and diamond bracelet, presented by the inhabitants of Dudley on the occasion of the marriage of the earl and countess. Some rather strong remarks are being made in London about Lord Dudley's advertisement of a reward for his wife's jewels. A thousand pounds, and no questions asked, is the reward, but as the jewels are valued at fifty thousand pounds it is not expected they will be returned.

An Important Invention.

An inventive genius at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has patented an apparatus, which he calls a car-shoe, for preventing cars from leaving the track in collisions or by running upon a broken or dislodged rail. It was given a trial a short time since, in which it did all and more than was claimed for it. A rail was taken from one side of the track, and a car, with the shoe attached, backed down at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Just before reaching the break, the engine was detached and the car flew across the break, the front truck striking the track all right, and the rear truck missing it by a few inches, the shoe

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FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

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For Assembly.

WM. K. ALEXANDER, of Penn.

Cuba has the small-pox and many people are dying.

We have just received a telegram from Harrisburg assuring us that Mr. Wallace is all right, and did not know that he was fired at by pop-gun from Centre county. Next term of court (April) will tell whether another grand jury will dare sit.

A radical paper says "Congress will probably not reduce the salary of the President." No, but it has socked another tax on coffee and tea to help make it up.

"Under the Republican administration of South Carolina the bonds of that State are steadily advancing." This innocent item we find in the Lock Haven Republican, and we will just add that under the same rule the debt of that commonwealth has been "advanced" from $4,400,000 before the war to $22,480,000 at present.

And now our neighbor on Spring creek has demolished Senator Wallace—because that distinguished gentleman said he was a liberal democrat, and the *enfant terrible* can't understand what that means. Perhaps it may mean one who is not always wanting to monopolize all offices, and other things, and is "liberal" enough to let others share in them. Some persons, you know, are very illiberal right there.

One of the beauties of negro government in South Carolina are set forth by Judge T. J. Mackey, a republican, who was sent by Governor Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield county has made his report in which he lays the blame chiefly upon the gross abuses in the county government. He declares that no English speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Saxon wore the Norman collar.

He says the officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out their men whenever a personal quarrel arose between the white and colored men, and this in spite of the fact that the state constitution gives to the governor alone the power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said Governor Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.

We don't just comprehend the propriety of demolishing a grand jury on account of a genuine letter with genuine signatures, rather should it be found fault with when it fails to take cognizance of fellows who deal in forged letters, which is within its province. Think it must be a "liberal" grand jury.

Andrew Johnson is the only ex-president now living and the only ex-president ever elected to the senate. Democrats rejoice over his election and he will no doubt cause some lively times in the senate. Mr. Johnson takes the place of Brimstone Brownlow. The notorious Roderick Random Butler, member of the House from the same State, he telegraphed to a member of the Legislature, "For God's sake don't send Andy here. We would rather have the devil here than him. This is what we all say from President Grant down."

To the surprise of Grant his bogus legislature in Louisiana has elected Pinchback U. S. Senator, instead of brother-in-law Casey. Now Morton is determined to get Pinchy admitted, and Grant is opposed to it.

Mr. Morton, is sanguine that the Kellogg crowd will be virtually recognized by the admission of Pinchback in the Senate, but other Administration Senators do not share Morton's confidence. Aside from every other phase of the question they have very serious doubts of the legality of Pinchback's original election, while no one claims that the late one had the semblance of legality. Even if it be admitted that the Legislature was legally constituted, the President, it is well known, is adverse to Pinchback's admission, and will no doubt throw all of his influence against it, being much displeased that Pinchback should have the seat he wants for brother-in-law Casey. But Mr. Morton, who has become even more bitter in his partisan zeal since his repudiation last fall in Indiana, is determined to ride Pinchback rough shod over the Senate and even the President, if necessary. He thinks that it is the best way for the Republicans to get out of the Louisiana difficulty, and is anxious to have the Senate reach a decision before the House acts on the report of the Louisiana Committee.

Whom will the radicals nominate to oppose Mr. Alexander for Assembly, is the question now. The question though is whom will they set up for Alexander to knock down on the 16 of Feb. Better not nominate—and save one of their fellows from getting down in the mouth after the 16th.

An executive committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Sioux City have issued an appeal for the settlers of Northern Nebraska, Southern Dakota and Northwestern Iowa, whose lands have been desolated by grasshoppers. They urge especially on the public the necessity of seed for the farmers. Food, clothing, and money are also needed. The territory where aid is needed is principally in the counties of Cedar, Dixon, Knox, and Dakota, in Nebraska; the settled portion of Southern Dakota, and that portion of Iowa situated in the Upper Des Moines Valley.

There was quite a "time" in the House at Harrisburg, on Monday last. The very talkative member from Union, Charley Wolf, got unruly and when the speaker called him to order, he said he would not, and the speaker had to call upon the sergeant-at-arms to take him out. Upon this the radical members fell to Charley's assistance, and the House adjourned in a row. Union county should send a man to the House with more sense and less gab.

Hereafter Centre county grand-juries will occupy seats on the upper railing of the spring creek bridge, and receive instructions from the *enfant terrible* who "catches trout from his windows."

THE NOMINEE FOR ASSEMBLY.

Wm. K. Alexander is the successful gentleman in the contest for the democratic nomination for Assembly. Mr. Alexander is a young democrat of Penn township—has all his life time belonged to the democratic party, and hails from an unflinching democratic family. He sustains an unspotted private character, is intelligent and has given the subject of politics and state affairs close attention, and will undoubtedly faithfully represent his constituents in the lower House. The canvas for the nomination was short, and a number of others were in the field who also had their friends. Let these join in and give Mr. Alexander their support, and thus sustain the action of a majority of the representatives of the democracy.

Let the democracy of Centre not forget the importance of being at the polls on Tuesday 16 Feb. We may need a democratic member in the House, to assist in important legislation. Remember that the defeat of two or three members would have lost us a U. S. Senator on joint ballot. A democratic member from this county makes our party all the more safe against the intrigues of radical legislators and the partizan measures of the radical senate. Democrats, we beg of you to turn out—our nominee is worthy of your support. Lay aside all prejudices. Harmonise and give our candidate your full support, and an overwhelming majority. The radicals are at work, and think to find you indifferent, and hope to steal a march on you. Be wide awake, and at your post on election day—and see that no democrat remains at home.

FROM HARRISBURG.

In the senate a petition was presented to repeal the act of assembly passed May 1, 1873, in relation to the running of deer with dogs, so far as the same relates to Clinton, Wyoming, Fayette and Centre counties.

Also petitions from citizens of Washington, Franklin and Northampton counties, for the protection of the lives and health of the citizens of the commonwealth and punishment of quacks and quackery.

MAKING IT FAT.

C. H. Bergner prints the Legislative Record. He is a son of George Bergner, dec'd, who got rich by the same job, since the radical party has been in power in this state. George Bergner knew how to make his work "fat" but Charles understands "fattening" much better judging from the style in which he prints the "yeas and nays" in the Record for this session. Heretofore the names were printed solid, so as to make the list on any vote, to occupy only about 2½ inches, now Charles stretches the names out so as to take up over one column in the Record, and for this he is paid at the rate of ten or twelve dollars per page! Now when we take into consideration that the yeas and nays are called over a thousand times during a session, don't you see how nicely Charles, son of Geo., will draw upon the state treasury for several thousand dollars for printing the yeas and nays in "fat" style?

Will not some member of the senate or the house call attention to this little steal of Charles, and teach this youth that the people want economy? This is a clear robbery of the treasury.

PLATFORM OF THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

The Illinois farmers met in Convention at Springfield, last week, and adopted a platform which is substantially as follows: That the great political evil of the past and present time has been and is class legislation in favor of the financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and transportation interests as against the farmer and laborer; that they renounce all allegiance to either existing political party, and will no longer act with them, demanding a reduction of official salaries, and a general reform in the civil service; improvement of the national water courses; the removal of the tariff on clothing, lumber, salt, iron, and steel; opposing further Government aid to corporations; demanding the repeal of the national banking law and substitution of legal tenders in place of national currency; legal tenders to be receivable for import duties and interchangeable for 3-65 registered bonds; demanding a revison of the patent laws; the enforcement of the railroad laws of the State and opposing Congressional legislation, which will deprive the States of the control of railroads (a right which they will never consent to relinquish); condemning the reception of railroad passes by public officers, and favoring the adoption of a State revenue system similar to that of Pennsylvania, and finally endorsing the call heretofore issued for the national convention at Cleveland, on the 11th of March next, to consider the general interests of the industrial classes and the formation of a national party. The convention elected delegates and adjourned.

On Friday last a Mr. Tutten, coming from West Virginia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, placed his satchel, containing about $7,000, in the rack above his seat in the car, and fell asleep. Arriving at Point of Rocks, he woke up and the satchel was missing. Late in the day Smith, Pierson, and West, detectives of Baltimore, by means of the telegraph, recovered the satchel and money at Winchester, Va. It had been taken by mistake by a gentleman from Illinois, who changed cars at Harper's Ferry, leaving his own satchel in another rack. When arrested he had not discovered his mistake.

We wondered why the grand jury got out of Bellefonte so soon last week—when we opened our Friday's mail, we found out why. The *enfant terrible* frowned upon them.

Minnesota, Florida and Wisconsin have not yet succeeded in electing U. S. Senators.

It is well known that many parts of Greece, and Palestine, and Asia Minor, which were once luxuriant in fertility, are now barren. The change is supposed to be owing to the loss of forests, which has lessened the amount of rain, and dried up the fountains and streams. The frequent droughts in our own county are probably owing to the same cause. In Egypt a change for the better is going on, as Bayard Taylor states in his "Letters," just published. The opening of canals, like the Suez Canal, the extention of railroads, and the planting of trees, have produced a double change of climate. Rains have become more frequent. Formerly, in Cairo there were only four or five rainy days a year; now the average number is twenty-one. In the Delta there were formerly about eight; now they average forty. This increase of rain has led to the cultivation of large areas of land formerly barren; and the gain amounts to twenty or thirty per cent., adding largely to productive wealth. Another change, not so agreeable, is in temperature. The rains bring cooler weather, and there are many days when fires are almost a necessity, which were formerly unknown.

THE RESERVED RIGHTS OF THE STATES BLOTTED OUT BY GRANT AND HIS CO HORTS.

According to the theories of despotic monarchies, the subjects have no rights. The ruler's will is the law of the land and disobedience is a crime. According to the democratic theory, the President, Governor, &c., are mere agents to execute the popular will, hence they have no rights except those accorded to them by the people, as all power is inherent in them. This distinction can not be too deeply impressed upon the minds of our citizens. Upon the character of the government under which they live, depends their liberty. The moment that rulers begin to fancy that they are masters and not the servants, Liberty is in danger. The advocates of strong government in all countries invariably brand with stigma of anarchy every attempt made by the friends of liberty to check their tyrany. Hence we have seen the Poles denounced by the Russian autocrat as anarchists. The liberals of Spain and Italy receive the same application from the kings and nobles and all who live upon the smiles of despots. The oppressed population of Ireland are denounced by the aristocracy of England in similar language; and where is the American patriot whose blood does not boil in his veins when he hears of standing armies employed by tyrants to perpetuate their misrule. The truth is that between bad government and anarchy there is a middle ground—a ground of peace and safety—one, to occupy which our federal government was instituted; one which it did occupy for the first fifty-three years of its existence, and which it would still have continued to occupy but for the election to the presidency of a *fortunate* soldier, who loves the sound of drum too well to be contented with the discharge of merely civil duties. To the course pursued by U. S. Grant toward Louisiana and Mississippi will be imputed at no distant day the overthrow of the Union of States. Upon his theory of government as set forth by his late messages, and as carried out in his military demonstrations upon two states of this Union, it is not probable that the Union can endure. With his popularity—with the treasury in his hands and the army at his orders—what can he not accomplish? and who, that has watched the course of the man, would hesitate to ask, what would he not accomplish if gratified in his ambition to be elected a third time to the presidency. Let history be consulted, and see if a more degrading servility to the will and tyranical acts of a man has ever been displayed in any country than in this by a pliant Congress, and if not what element is deficient towards the building up, on the ruins of liberty, of a despotic government—nay, has not already a foundation been laid? Let the Force-bill enacted by his congress against the reserved rights of the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, giving power to a willing and tyranical President to abrogate their state laws and elective franchises and like Turkish janisaries imposing despotic laws down their throats with the points of bayonets, and establishing tyrany of course, that like the arch-traitor they cry "Hail Columbia" at the moment they are betraying her destruction—they are singing out "happy land" when they are plunging it in ruin and disgrace—they call it "free and enlightened" while they advocate principles that destroy the Independence of the States, and establish a consolidated monarchy. Will the people who are jealous of their liberties as home, as of their person and property, not wake up to a sense of their danger? Let them answer the question.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S ELECTION.

Nashville, Tenn, January 28.—Never in the history of Tennessee politics, since the rebellion, has Nashville seen such excitement as to-day. People of all classes and conditions are wild with excitement, and are shouting themselves hoarse over the result of the senatorial contest. A desperate effort was made in caucus by the opposition last night to unite upon some candidate who could secure the entire anti-Johnson vote, but after a prolonged session the caucus adjourned without accomplishing its object, while Johnson's friends evinced a determination to remain firm and continue the struggle until spring, if necessary, rather than see their candidate beaten. The interest had absorbed the whole community, even drawing many to the city from the surrounding country. The excitement was at fever heat, and all felt a premonition that there would be a break to-day. Never were greater exertions made to have a full attendance. One member absent at Memphis was brought here on a special train, while another was brought nearly fifty miles from a country point in a buggy. These extraordinary efforts were made by Johnson's partisans, and the roll-call showed but one absentee in both branches.

The first ballot of the day and the fifty-fourth round in the fight was called amid breathless excitement. Its result showed a gain of two for the Greenville statesman, and his partisan made the capital ring with their cheers and applause. Then came the fifty-fifth ballot; three more votes were to be gained by the Johnson men, and the hotly contested struggle would be won. The names were called, and apparently a result similar to the previous ballot would be reached. The proceedings were intensely monotonous. All ears were strained listening, and hoping for a change. The name of Hodges was called and he swung into the Johnson phalanx. The crowd in the galleries could contain themselves no longer; they rose to their feet as one man, shouted, yelled, cheered and swung their hats for several minutes in the ecstacy of their delight. The speaker's gavel was seen to play vigorously, but its sound was lost in the roar of the delighted multitude. This demonstration was answered by hisses from the Stephens party, but the Johnson men were too happy to do anything except answer with a derisive laugh. As the roll call proceeded, four other changes followed rapidly, assuring Johnson's election. Again a wild tumult of applaus burst forth and continued for several minutes, followed by the most extravagant manifestations of joy among the Johnson men. Business was suspended and the grave body of legislators were treated to an unparliamentary exhibition of wild men swinging their hats, dancing, yelling and screaming in the galleries like a body of fierce Indians. At the end of the roll call the speaker was compelled to sit quietly until the noisy audience subsided; then, when the official announcement was made, the crowd gave a final burst of applause and broke for the street. Away they sped for the Maxwell house, where the hero of the hour was stopping. One man, who had outstripped all others in the race, was utterly unable to say a word when he reached the door. At his heels was another who had saved wind enough to tell the story, and he plunged headlong into Johnson's arms, and the two embraced with a rugged firmness only equaled by a pair of bears. The remainder of the party soon filled the room, the halls, and in fact flooded the neighborhood, and a shower of congratulations was poured upon the head of the successful candidate. This evening a large number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country have been received by Mr. Johnson, and the city is wild with excitement. The out door demonstration to night was one of the largest ever seen in Nashville, and certainty the most enthusiastic.

THE CHANCES FOR KELLOGG AND PINCHBACK IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The discussion to-day by the Republican Senate caucus of the general questions involved in the Louisiana case developed a great lack of harmony in the views of those present. It is now considered probable that a sufficient number of Republicans will unite with the Democrats to prevent the passage by the Senate of the proposed resolution for a recognition of the Kellogg Government, and that therefore Mr. Pinchback will not be admitted. In this probable event the responsibility of deciding whether or not the Kellogg administration is the legal Government of Louisiana will again be left with the President.

It is understood that there will be three reports from the Privileges and Elections Committee on the question of Pinchback's right to admission as a Senator. Mr. Morton, in behalf of the majority, will, it is believed, report that Pinchback is entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware and Hamilton of Maryland will submit their views to the contrary, and Mr Alcorn will favor a new election, though in case the Senate passes a resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government, he will feel called upon to vote for Pinchback's administration thereunder.

Mr. Carpenter is still absent, but will probably concur with Mr. Alcorn in recommending a new election, as he took this view of the subject when the matter was in controversy two years ago.

THE COST OF GRANTISM.

The Government has come to the conclusion that, to meet the fiscal demands of the coming year, and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments in accordance with its promises as expressed in the financial bill passed a few weeks ago an increase of taxation is absolutely necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, is of the opinion that we shall require at least forty or forty-five millions of dollars more than we now raise, and there is no way of obtaining it except by an increase of taxation. In pursuance of this view, the Treasury Department is preparing a new revenue bill, which will be submitted to the ways and Means Committee as early as possible.

The purpose of increasing the tax on whiskey ten cents a gallon has, there is reason to believe, been abandoned: First, because it is thought that it would not be of the slightest practical value, so far as swelling the Treasury receipts are concerned, for at least a year or a year and a half; and, second, on account of the scandals in whiskey rings, &c., to which it would inevitably give rise. There is a large supply on hand now, and the distilleries are said to be working up to their full capacity, in view of the anticipated legislation. Whiskey will therefore be let alone, but the department will recommend and Congress will make the effort to follow the recommendation, the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, the repeal of the ten per cent, horizontal tax of 1872, and in addition, cut down the free list. India rubber, kryolite, eggs, certain manufactures of flour, such as farina, &c., which now come in free, will, it is thought, be compelled to pay duty. Tobacco will not be troubled.

JAY COOKE & Co.—It is announced in Philadelphia that the following dividend will be declared by the trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, which will be of interest to some of our readers:

Five per cent. in cash.

Thirty-five per cent. in North Pacific bonds, at 70.

Fourteen per cent. Oregon Navigation Stock, at 40.

Six per cent. Secured Mortgage Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, at 40.

Making 60 per cent. in all.

This, however, is not a settlement in full but what will be offered for the remaining 40 per cent. remains to be seen.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—At Beverly, N. J., this morning, three burglars attempted to effect an entrance to Mr. Joseph Parker's residence through a second story window. The noise made by them in removing the sash awakened a son of Mr. Parker, who was sleeping in the room at the time. He, seeing the men on the grape arbor in the act of getting in, fired two shots, one of which took effect, as one of the men dropped to the pavement below, and was carried off by his companions, all of whom escaped. It is thought that the man must have been dangerously wounded as blood was found scattered along the pavement in the direction which the burglars took.

STAMP YOUR BANK CHECKS.—We again call those interested to an important subject. The bank supervisors having received instructions from the commissioner of internal revenue to cause an examination to be made of the various banks and banking houses in the country, in order to ascertain if the law regulating the duty on checks, orders for money and sight drafts on banks, bankers and trust companies, is being complied with.

The amendment of the law recently provides that any "bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company," shall be liable to two cent duty. This will dispose of all the expedients now adopted to avoid payment of this duty.

Persons drawing, receiving or paying checks, should bear in mind that each and all are liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for omitting to stamp such papers, and the same if they neglect to cancel the stamps by writing the initials of the name of the person making the check, and the date of the cancellation. This cannot be done by using a ribbon stamp, but by puncturing the stamp or driving a portion of it into the paper with a cutting stamp. Postal stamps are not available for the payment of this duty.

Scranton, January 14.—A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National bank of Carbondale, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock to-day, while the teller G. D. Couch, and a clerk were absent at dinner, leaving only the cashier, James Stott, in the bank. Mr. Stott is quite an old man and suffers from ill health and is very feeble. Two men came in a front door of the bank and one of them asked for the change of a five dollar bill Mr. Stott stooped down to comply with the request when the man reached over, grabbed his head and pinned it to the desk while his companion jumped over and bound and gagged him. They then hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about $10,000, but fortunately overlooked a package containing $15,000.

PLYMOUTH PEWS.

The pews of Plymouth Church were sold at auction the evening of 6th, before an audience that filled the building to overflowing. Mr. Beecher entered the church some time before the sale began and passed from group to group, greeting all with much cheerfulness.

The auctioneer, Mr. E. E. Hoyt, then began the sale. The first price bid was quickly run up to $750, the first choice being knocked down to Mr. Charles Dennis, who selected No. 134, which is the fifth from the chancel on the left side of the right-hand tier. The sale continued as follows: H. B. Claflin, $510; H. W. Sage, $530; S. P. Duryea, $520; A. W. Shephard, $550; Davison and Beecher, $550; S. V. White, $535; Moses S. Beach, $525; J. C. Southwick, $535; R. S. Benedict, $550; Mr. Freeland, $525; Mr. Ovington, $515; G. W. Park, $510; D. S. Arnold, $510; J. T. Howard, $510; H. F. Hatch, $490; Aaron Claflin, $495; C. E. Evans, $475; G. P. Milne, $485; Morris Reynolds, $480; H. C. Bowen, $455; D. B. Babcock, Augustus Storrs, $465; Aaron Healey, $425; E. D. Bigelow, $430; H. Collins, $425; J. Howard, jr., $430; M. K. Moody, $425; S. H. Smith, $425; S. Palmer, $425; B. F. Tracy, $425; George C. Tallman, $430; J. B. Hutchingson, $425; H. O. Pieres, $420; William Tutte, $430; Dr. Conklin, $430; J. C. Wemple, $420; A. L. Holly, $415; Wm. Pettengill, $410; A. Stodwell, $405; N. Southwick, $430; C. H. Mallory, $430; C. H. Mallory, jr., $440; R. Cornell White, $415; T. G. Sherman, $405; Andrew Pratt, $415.

The bidding was brisk, and the prices much higher than last year. There were 300 saleable pews on the diagram, having the sitting capacity of 2,600, in addition to which there are 500 free seats. When the first 130 pews had been sold, the amount of premiums was $8,476 ahead of last year's sale of the same number, and when 150 pews had been sold the premiums amounted to $100 more than the entire sale last year. The sale lasted until nearly 11 o'clock, the results being as follows: Amount of premiums, $58,346,50; rentals added, $70,319,50. The total increase in premiums over last year's sales was $12,-800.

THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE HOUSE.

The scene produced in the House of Representatives, says the World, by the reckless determination of the Radical majority of Republican members in that body to ride rough shod over the minority of Democrats and independently minded Republicans, is neither creditable nor pleasant to witness. The protracted session, whereby the Congressional sun is made to stand still and the legislative day stretched out through half a week of the calender, is merely a device of carpet baggers who rule the destinies of the Republican party in Congress, for accomplishing by brute force what they failed to accomplish by caucus dictation. Those worthies have decreed that the Civil Rights bill shall pass the House, and that other violent legislation for their own behoof and benefit shall be enacted. The attempt made last Monday to gag the opposition to these measures failed because a dozen or more Republicans refused to vote for the proposed amendment to the rules for prohibiting dilatory motions for the balance of the session. The party whipsters purpose to bring these recalcitrant members to terms by subjecting them to days of weariness and nights of watching, to the end that when the motion to amend the rules is renewed next Monday the requsite two-thirds vote may be had in its favor. With what fortitude and endurence they take the punishment inflicted by order of their carpet bag brethern will be seen in due season. Meanwhile it may be profitable to ponder upon the danger to which the best interests of the Government are subjected by the proposed change in the rules of the House and by the dead lock by which the change is sought to be effected. The most important business of the session remains unfinished, the appropriation bills are hardly begun, and all this delay and waste of time upon purely partisan measures merely opens the door to the passage of every conceivable sort of corrupt and ill-advised legislation in the rush which is inevitable at the close of the session.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF TUNG-CHI.

London, January 26—The Times has intelligence that the emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor to the throne is a prince five years of age. There had been no disorder. According to the Pall Mall Gazette's information, it if not certain who will succeed the deceased emperor.

The full name of the man who has just ceased to reign over a tenth part of the habitable globe was Tsai-shun Aisin Kioh-lo Tung-Chi. He was not yet twenty years of age, having been born on the 5th of April, 1855. He was the oldest son of the preceeding emperor, Heing-Fung, to whom he succeeded on the 24th of August, 1866, at the age of five years. Previous to his ascension he was known as Prince Tsaisung, and he ranked as the eighth in the dynasty of Ta-tsing.

During his minority the actual administration of the affairs of the empire was in the hands of Yihpoo, who is better known to the outside world as Prince Kung. When the father of the late emperor died in 1861 three councellors of the state seized upon the government, proclaiming themselves and the empress-mother, Tzi-ssi, joint regents, Prince Kung, who was a brother of the preceeding emperor, and uncle of the young sovereign, thereupon reported to a bold coup d'etat, overthwre the self appointed regency, and proclaimed himself and the empress-mother in place of usurpers, who were summarily beheaded. Prince Kung continued in undisturbed power throughout the minority of the young emperor, and for some time after its termination. His administration succeeded the peace which, as commissioner, he had concluded with the allies at Peking, and was wise, beneficent and generally prosperous.

The first notable event in the personal history of the late emperor occurred in October, 1872, when he attended his majority, took unto himself an assortment of wives. At that date, an empress, and three other wives, known by the title of first, second and third wife, were chosen by his august relatives to be the consort and companions of the Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Guardian of the Earth, and Father of His People. The choice was made from the flower of the maidens of Tartar blood for that purpose summonsed to appear and pass in review before the imperial council.

Having been duly married, preparations were at once made for the young emperor to formally ascend the throne and assume in person the imperial power. By proclamation of the empress-mother, the court astrologers selected an auspicious day in February, 1873, on which the regency was formally terminated, and the personal reign of Tung-Chi thus begun.

Besides the four wives to whom the emperor was married in October, 1872, he had a large number of concubines. He passed the greater portion of his time in the Holy of Holies, the place situated in the so called "forbidden city." A small portion of the ground surrounding the imperial residence can be seen from the wall which encircles the northern part of the town. The walls are 60 feet high and 40 feet wide on the top, and form an admirable promenade, much used by members of foreign embassies resident in Peking. The Chinese citizens are not permitted access to these walls. The groupings of the palaces as far as can be seen, are beautifully laid out in Chinese style, with kiosks, lakes, miniture rivers, walks, groves, etc. Whenever the emperor appeared in public the police cleared the streets of all persons, shut up the houses and shops, and saw to it that no vulgar eyes rest on the sacred person of the holy son of Heaven.

John W. Forney got his little slice of $26,000 out of the Pacific Mail plunder. The Press, of course, was in favor of the subsidy.

A SERMON ON CONTENTMENT BY MR. BEECHER.

The text of the sermon was Philippians iv., 11, 12, 13. "Not that I speak in respect of want; for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. I know both how to be abased and how to abound: everywhere and in all things I am instructed both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need. I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

This, said Mr. Beecher, is a very remarkable declaration to be made by anybody. You will recollect a great many tales or fables that have been framed where great gifts have been offered by an Eastern king to any man in his kingdom who was contented; and how ludicrous in every case the contentment turned out to be. It has been a matter of philosophical maxim or criticism that men never were pleased, but always are about to be, and therefore do we wonder when the apostle, an intelligent, educated man, says, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." Is it easy to account for the most extraordinary statements that it is possible for a man to affirm? Is it easy for a man to say "I am content;" it is easy for persons to say it and repeat it for an hour. I can understand how a man who lives for money, and who has been on the point of seeing $20,000 choushed out of him, and after nights and days of contriving and planning and suffering anxiety, has by a dexterous stroke unexpectedly secured it, and he goes home. I can understand how for the whole evening he can chuckle and how he should be content for the time. Everybody, and I mean by that somebody, is content for the moment in the attainment of any very great desire. Now in these cases, if you scrutinize closely, are you content? As a life, can you say, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content?" Does not your conception of content limit this to the fulfillment of certain wishes? Do you take into consideration, or does any man, the thwartings, the disasters, the stingings of pride and vanity as does a man looking over all this plain of life and circumstances say: "I have learned in every state to be content." How many of you will hold up your hands to that? And yet it is what Paul says, and yet consider, is Paul quite sure of himself? Paul was a large man; few larger men have ever appeared above the horizon. A grand race they were—large enough to take in the full measure of what was around them. In my judgment, theologians have occupied themselves in those elements of Paul's writings which seem by all odds secondary, and for very obvious reasons have neglected those elements in Paul's writings which are the protoundest, and which can only be translated by men who have gone through the experience of the same kind, and, therefore, theology has been mudded out of the washings of gold from the mountain streams, while the treasure was shut up deep in the rock itself. Consider in the first place, then, that content does not necessarily mean pleasure. A man may be contented and not be pleased; this is, I may be contented, in one sense, to remain over night in a miserable inn where have congregated smugglers, drunken sailors, and all the riff-raff of a bad neighborhood. If I had been cast up by the waves, having fought for my life in my little yacht, and had crawled out upon the shore, and staggered to the light and gone in there, may I not say, "Thank God I am in safety;" and yet, every element there is distasteful to me. The air reeks with bad liquor and worse oaths; the company are obscene and violent, but to a man just escaped from the sea I can say, "I am content to be here." Not that I am pleased with it, but I have learned to bear this by being swirled around in the sea for a half hour; by being chilled to the marrow. I have learned it because I thought I should perish after I saw the light. I learned it because I had almost lost my breath when I got up to the door and burst it in. So that it does not follow that a man is obliged to say, "I like the circumstances," in order to be content. Then a man must not confound content with a state of indifference. If a man has no sort of moral feeling he is perfectly content to sit in camp on the plains and hear what no man ought to hear. Not the common sewers of New York are the worst streams that empty into the sea; the worst sewer on the globe is the mouth of man, and the man who will sit in the midst of a crowd, and have poured into his ear hour after hour tales of blood whose recital should make him shiver in his coffin, if he has the heart of an alligator he may say, "I am content," for indifference is not content. But insensibility was not in Paul's declaration. It was not the indifference of a man who had nosense of what was going on about him. He knew these things. He was not thinking of that when he said "I am content with all I see." Certainly we are not to understand content in any such supine sense, corpulent indifference. Paul was not a fat man surely. Paul was black haired, of bilious temperament—a man of intense feeling, but of that intense feeling which does not speak. There is much of intense feeling that comes by gusts and does not stop except by a change of wind. There were certain elements in his nature that remind one of the old German story of the Æolian harp made by the Count stretching great wires from his castle turrets that sounded to every breeze, and when the tempest came they roared out their great music. There were three or four great strings in the mind of this apostle, and when the wind blew it set them going, and they kept sounding and sounding and sounding, and he was not likely to feel contentment in any such sense as that of quiescence. The whole of his life, his journey from city to city, his suffering, show that he was not content in any such sense as not to be enterprising. If an apple woman's stand upsets and the apples roll in every direction, that goes into the newspaper; if a wheel comes off a man's wagon, that goes into the newspaper; if anybody has anything he wishes to keep secret, that is sure to go into the newspaper. (Laughter). And there is a constant bringing into view these small facts and incidents of life, for a newspaper—a mourning journal of the size of ours, with such a containing quantity of matter that must be fed to it—is like a whale who takes in hogsheads of water that he may squirt them out and get the handful of shrimps left behind. (Great laughter). Though there were peculiar sufferings that are worthy to go down in the page of remembrance, and which are written in God's book of remembrance, they never find their way to the newspapers. I had here once a boy that walked all the way from Michigan for the purpose of gaining an education. He got a scholarship in the New York University, and to support himself he took a round of lamplighting and soon he added to that a distributing route of newspapers; he had a room of his own, and had his rice and his molasses and his Indian meal, and was his own housekeeper and washerwoman and steward and cook and factotum. Happy man (laughter); and so he worked his way meanly on every side that he might give to study some three or four hours of the day, and never lost his courage and strangeness through good to evil report, counting it a joy that he had a chance to light lamps or distribute newspapers, so that he could get the money he needed, and there (said Mr. Beecher, pointing to one of the pews) sits a man that helped him when he came to know about it. He said: "I am content with everything." Did he mean that he liked to get up at three in the morning? How would you like it? Did he like to cook his own porrige every morning and eat porrige every morning? How would you like it? It was the Lord he was after and all other things paled before it. A man will go down on the South Shore and crawl like a lizard on his belly in the damp grass by the hour, hoping for the flock of geese to come along, and that they may come near enough for him to get a shot at them and bring down four or five. He does not like this, but he gets his pay out of the geese.

In view of this one passage of Paul's experience I remark first. We see the absolute freedom that absorption gives to any great nature. Absorption in a great thing worthy and sets the mind free from all those poor anxieties and annoyances that belong to a lower state, and you will understand it very well, because you practice it continually, and more—this is the way to escape the common troubles of life.

Christian breathern, one more application. If the Christian ministers would stop disputing as to whether laying on of hands gives grace or as to whether the Church has the right to appoint who shall and who shall not preach, or to tell them what they shall preach and what let alone; if there was more zeal and power to bring Christian ministers into precisely the same state of mind as the Apostle Paul when he said, "Woe be to me if I preach not the gospel of Christ," it would be better. The reason why pulpits are barren and churches empty is that there is not the full consecration to the work of preaching that there should be. We are going to have a victory over the world, the flesh, and the devil, not by speeches, not by treaties, not by contests with scientists. If we are going to conquer it is because we are going to produce men and women that nobody can dispute. I care not for quarrels as to this school of art or that school; that school that produces the best picture is the right school, and you cannot make communities of glorious men and women and deny that the cause that makes them is the cause that ought to have the preference.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks, Valices, All kinds of Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 1. 1-f.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

25oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

CO.

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORN PLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,

jan21-1y Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 31f.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WILSON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,

mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER HOFFER,
MRS. C. E. WOLF,
Jan 14 6t. Adm'rs.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain*

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB. 4, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞ Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

T. G. Ehrhart's sale east of Aaronsburg, Feb. 12.

H. A. Larimer's sale, south of Milheim, Feb. 25.

S. S. Wolf's, dec'd, sale, Centre Hill, Feb. 10.

Wm. Stam's sale, farm stock, near Linden Hall, Feb. 15.

Mary A. Ross's sale, Gregg twp., large farm stock, March 11th.

J. H Meyer's sale, farm stock, near Centre Hall, March 4th.

—Rain on Wednesday.

—The ground is covered with about 10 inches of snow, and sleiging is capital.

—Democrats remember the 16 inst. We have a member of the House at stake, and need his vote. Our nominee, Mr. Alexander will be true to the party in the House. Get your democratic neighbors to the polls.

—The fellow that is nominated for Assembly against Alexander had just as well pack his trunks for salt river now—he goes up a sure pop.

—Mr. D. Witmer, of Juda, Ill., in a letter to a relative here, dated Jan. 24, speaking of the cold says, since the 2nd of January mercury was as low as 26 below zero, and 15, 18 and 20° has been common.

—Jasper Wolf has been appointed post-master at Wolf's Store, this county.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a fine turkey from Mrs. Susan Harter, of Penn township, for which we tender our warmest thanks. Mrs. Harter knows how to raise fowls and is a first-class housekeeper. May the chicken disease never come within a hundred miles of her barnyard.

—Election for township officers, Tuesday, Feb. 16, on same day the citizens of this county will vote for a member of the legislature.

—Last week's Tuten paper didn't have a single "goke" on the Reporter. Their bumpor locularity is dried up. So sorry.

—Send your pictures to Jonath Peininger and have them handsomely framed. Frames of all sizes, styles and prices. Cheap. Also the place to get hardware at next to city prices.

—If Pennsvalley people need anything in the line of Furniture, let them bear in mind that Mr. John Camp, at Milroy, keeps a first class assortment and manufactures any thing to order. Mr. Camp is an experien ced man in that business, and his work never fails to recommend itself. He is also prepared to fill all orders in undertaking. See his advertisement.

—Esq. Corman, of Rebersburg, wears a black eye and bruised nose—result of a fall caused by large chunks of ice carelessly let lie in the street.

PINE GROVE ITEMS.—The missionary lecture on Friday eve. was a full description of Africa. Rev. Pinney is an able speaker, and has a missionary experience of over forty years. Squire Burchfield the leader of the band was giving his class some music on Friday eve. They play well, and they should have a good support. Rev. Earhart preached a very interesting sermon on Sunday forenoon, in which he gave the members some sound advice, how to train children.

The Reporter speaks very highly of Capt. Dunlap, says, he is a widower, and also good looking, just so, he is and the reason he remains a widower is owing to his good looks as there are only seven of the other sex that have set their caps and he is afraid to take one for fear the others will go for him and change his politics.

Pine Grove can boast of a three minute horse owned by Joe Ard, for which he refused the sum of $500. FILIUS.

—Sechler & Co. in the Bush house block are gaining the widest reputation as headquarters, for first class groceries. It is a reputation well merited from the manner in which they do business and the variety and excellence of goods kept. Go and see them in their establishment, make a few purchases, and give their goods a trial and you will join in with the general verdict that you have purchased better goods for less money than ever before. These inducements they offer—and it is all that any housekeeper can reasonably ask—upon this principle they started trade several years ago and following it out strictly has gained them a large custom, and few groceries will be found to render the same general satisfaction and fill the wants of the people generally as is obtained from this firm. No damaged articles, no second class goods, no exorbitant prices, everything nice and fresh, always in receipt of new goods, always ready to accommodate and showyou anything they have.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

Louise Chandler Moulton, Author of "Bed-Time stories," and still better known as L. C. M., the Boston Literary Correspondent of New York Tribune, pays the following graceful tribute to St. Nichonas and its Editor:

"Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge was certainly made to edit St. Nicholas and write 'Hymes and Jingles' for its readers. By the way, St. Nicholas seems to me, if not the best possible young folks' magazine, at least the best one which the English-speaking world has yet seen. It is a delightful piece of extravagance to have two serials running at once, by two such authors as Miss Louisa M. Alcott and Mr. J. T. Trowbridge. Miss Alcott's 'Little Women' was the most popular book since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and already one can see that the 'Eight Cousins' must be nearly related to the 'Little Women' in worth and wit—first cousins at least As for Mr. Trowbridge's Young Surveyor,' I like him so much in January, that I am determined to make his father acquaintance.

"But, after all, 'Eight Cousins' and 'the Young Surveyor' are only welcome guest

It is Mrs. Dodge who keeps house in St. Nicholas and makes a magazine as Madame Recamier made a salon, drawing from each visitor his best, and charming like by her speech and by her silence."

Whereas, General Grant, with some assistance from Lieutenant General Sheridan, saved the country;

And whereas, Those who save a country are entitled to own and govern it;

And Whereas, The Constitution, in securing to every State a Republican form of government, clearly excludes from recognition any State which elects a Democratic government;

And whereas, The President can do no wrong;

Resolved, That we heartily approve everything that the President has done, may do, or may feel inclined to do, with regard to any State, city, county or town that has not a Republican government satisfactory to him.

The Cutan insurgents have captured the settlement at Jibara.

Dem. Co. Convention.

The Democratic county convention reassembled in Bush's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wolf. The chairman, Mr. Woodward, called the convention to order and stated the object of the meeting.

Candidates were then nominated for assembly and balloted far as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
W. K. Alexander	29	35	37	39
J. F. Kreps	11	10	10	8
S. Gilliland	13	24	27	27
P. Smith	8	withdrawn.		
B. F. Philips	5	withdrawn.		
J. Van Ormer	7	7	withdrawn.	

Mr. Alexander having received a majority on 4th ballot, he was declared the nominee and the same was then made unanimous.

Col. Jas. F. Weaver, and Hon. J. G. Meyer were then chosen representative delegates to the state convention.

A proposition was then made to test the sense of the convention on the question of senator. This was objected to the ground that there was no vacancy and that many of the voters did not participate in voting for instructions for that office, because no nomination would be necessary. Considerably confusion was caused in the convention by this subject, during which nearly one half the delegates left; a vote was finally had resulting in some 41 for Meek and 8 for Hoy—the men opposed to Meek either having left the convention or refusing to vote on the ground that the proceeding was uncalled for as there was no nomination to be made for the office. The convention then adjourned.

It may be of interest to many to know how the townships on this side, which do the democratic voting—stood on the candidates, as the other side conceded the nomination to this. Miles 5, Haines 4, Potter 7, Harris 3, voted for Gilliland. Penn 5 and Gregg 6 voted for Alexander; and Ferguson 4 voted for Kreps. So that while the other side conceded us the nomination they held the balance of power and said who it should be. Haines on 1st ballot and Potter also supported Philips and Smith respectively

FANCY WORK WITH AUTUMN LEAVES.

The bright tints of autumn leaves are very lovely for ornamenting our parlors, boudoirs, and dining tables. Brackets and picture frames can also be adorned with them, and they add greatly to the beauty of one's surroundings. Collect a large quantity, combining every hue, from crimson to scarlet, from scarlet to yellow, and from yellow to green. The red beech and the beautifully variegated sumach are very desirable, as also are the oak and ferns, but the maple exceeds them all in the great variety of its tints, and the various sizes of its leaves. Smooth every leaf on the wrong side, with a moderately warm iron, holding it upon the leaf only a minute. Then take a camel's hair pencil, and a little olive oil, and carefully brush over every part of the leaf. Place them on a flat surface to dry, and let them remain until the next day. For wiring these leaver into garlands, &c., or for preparing them for bequets, taking the fine green-covered real wire, such as is always used in manufacturing wax flowers and attach it around the stem, first laying it so that it will extend the entire length of the leaf to support it. Afterwards wind around each stem to conceal the wire, either narrow strips of green tissue paper, or brown Berlin worsted, and join the leaves together in sprays; of course the individual leaves on each spray must be of the same species. Prepare a large number of these sprays mounted on wires, and then arrange them in vases, about picture frames, over mirrors, and as ornaments to lace curtins, and your apartments will present a festive appearance, although the dreary winter weather has browned the face of nature. Oak leaves, acorns, and brightly colored beans, gummed upon a card-board frame, will make handsome corner brackets, or wall pockets and vase to hold your beautiful leaves. The acorns and beans ought first to be cut in half, when used for this purpose.—[Country Gentleman.]

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre County.

CENTRE HALL, Jan. 11, 1874.

In compliance with the provisions of their charter the directors present the seventeenth annual statement of the transactions of the Company.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the last year		$86,644.84
On which there has been paid		$828.15
Leaving due on premium notes taken the last year		$85,716.68
To which add cash in treasury		$700.92
Total available assets of the Company last year		$86,417.60
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors	$103.18	
Salary of Secretary	150.00	
Treasurer	50.00	
Printing, Office rent, Postage & Stationary	114.21	
Election Board	9.20	
Discount Penns Valley Banking Co	25.83	
Penns Valley Banking Co	600.00	
Daniel Durst balance due on barn	600.00	
Adam Krumrine on reaper	58.00	
Dr. J. W. Stem	220.84	
Dr. J. B. Leitzel	15.00	
		$1,941.56
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the last year after deducting expenses		$84,476.04
To which add funds reported of previous year	$104,885.96	
Minus notes expired and canceled	$29,029.18	
		$75,553.81
Making the total available assets of the Company this day		$109,829.85
Risks and insurance taken the last year	$467,551.00	
Same reported for previous year	$4,233,710.35	
Grand total risks and insurances taken since organization		$4,701,261.35
From which deduct policies		$2,153,416.98
Expired and canceled leaving		$2,547,844.46
Due the Company from agents, mainly on unpaid policies of members		$1,705.85

GEO. BUCHANAN, Pres't.

Attest:

D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.

At an election held the same day the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Geo. Buchanan, Joshua Potter, Henry Keller, J. W. Campbell, Jno. W. Krumrein, Amos Alexander, J. G. Meyer, Jno. Wolf, Sam'l Grimley, Jno. H. Keller, and David Gilliland. Sam'l J. Herring.

Whereupon the new board organized and appointed the following officers:

President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice Pres't—Henry Keller.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.

Pope Pius IX has proclaimed a general jubilee for the year 1875, extending throughout the Catholic world. His encyclical is signed 24th December, near St. Peters in the 29th of his Pontificate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Evening Post has embodied the Administration view of the Louisiana case in the following preambles and resolutions:

MERRILL CAPTURES SHREVEPORT.

The N. Y. Tribune describes the scene:

The present theory of the United States Government is that whenever a colored man fails to vote the Administration ticket he is intimidated. If he fails to vote for either side it is a mild but unmistakable case; if he votes the opposition ticket it takes the form of an outrage; if it happens that a great many of them vote the Conservative ticket and elect it, then, in the language of the patriot Hester, "intimidation reigns supreme," and it is time to proclaim the people "banditti" and try them by military commission for combining against the Government. That is the present interpretation of the Constitution. Merrill understood this, of course. He went up to Shreveport as Saul went to Damascus, fully determined to enforce the Constitution. His suspicions of the disloyalty of the people were confirmed as soon as he discovered that nobody invited him to dinner, and that there was a Conservative majority in the parish. He immediately observed that there was intimidation in the air. Many colored persons were afraid to write their names in full, and only made their marks with laborious hand and lolling tongue. Meantime the sweet potato crop was kept back by intimidation. There was much complaint of burdensome taxation, and everything looked as though the Conservatives would carry the election.

There was but one thing for Merrill as a man and a major to do, and he did it. He opened an attack on the town with affidavits. He appeared as public prosecutor. He made things lively in Shreveport. He enforced the Enforcement act. He gave the "banditti" to understand that while he wore spurs and commanded at Shreveport nobody should combine against Kellogg or speak unfavorably of the taxes. Shreveport was awe-struck. A good many citizens beat a hasty retreat. And Merrill had his guard mountings and reveilles and taps and dress parades and such with military regularity, and never failed to impress the citizens with the conviction that behind his affidavits was the whole military power of the Government. Notwithstanding this vigorous administration of both civil and military affairs in the subjugated district, there were army officers who raised technical objections to his thrilling performances. Even Gen. Emory, his immediate commander—an old fogy who has very absurb notions about the distinction between civil and military functions—strongly disapproved of Merrill's energetic administration. It was Gen. Emory's notion that the functions of an officer of the army did not extend to the prosecutions in the courts of offenders against the provisions of the Enforcement act. Merrill differed. And so Merrill wrote a report on the subject which has just been sent to the Senate with other documents. Doubtless it will enlighten that body on the question involved.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Washington, January 30—The republican senators have been in caucus for three hours, endeavoring to settle the differences which exist among members of the party on the Louisiana question.

It is understood a number of the prominent senators have announced in caucus that they will not agree to any measures looking to the recognition of the Kellogg government, and from present appearances there is very little prospects of harmony.

Should the senate refuse to pass this bill relative to Louisiana or to admit Pinchback, the responsibility will again be thrown on the President for either continuing to support Kellogg or of withdrawing the troops and leaving him to his fate.

SPAIN.

Madrid, January 26.—The Carlists have left the provinces of Biscay and Guipuzcoa and moved into Navarre, taking with them all their material of war.

The Army of the North has assumed the offensive against the Carlists.

Madrid, January 26.—General Primo di Rivera has been appointed to the command of the Second Corps of the Army of the North.

Six hundred Carlists have submitted in the Province of Castellon de la Plana within the present month.

Fugitives from Stelly assert that Don Carlos has shot several officers for treason.

Despatches from Peralta say a great battle is momentarily expected.

Santander, January 25.—The Carlists have fired on a British vessel loaded with telegraph cable off the Biscayan coast.

AN ICE GORGE—FORTY BARGES SWEPT AWAY.

Cincinnati, January 28.—About one o'clock the ice; gorged in the river below this city gave way, and all afternoon and evening considerable heavy ice has been passing here. Steamers at the wharf all escaped damage, but the coal barges lying on either side below the city suffered considerable damage. About forty loaded and empty barges were torn loose, some sunk and many were carried down the river and may be secured at points below here.

MRS. TILTON IN COURT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Tilton is regularly marched into court every day between her two custodians, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman. The disparity in size and physique between these two latter, their grim expression, and their official port—all suggest to me the gensdarmes duet in "Genevieve de Brabant." Poor, shrinking little Mrs. Tilton a wee midget of a woman, pale faced, sunken eyed, hollow cheeked, with her head down between her shoulders, and a look of sly, childish simplicity in her eyes, is clearly their prisoner. Inexorable as a brace of turnkeys, they sit stiffly on each side of her, and almost crush her into nothingness between them. I sit almost next to Mrs. Tilton every day, with plenty of time to watch her wan and faded face. She is very weary and very miserable. The strain is more than she can bear. Most of the time she bites her fingers or gnaws listlessly at her fan, stealing now and then a glimpse of the stern and frozen face, which is all she can see, of her husband.

Although many believe that Charley Ross is dead, others are over sanguine that he is alive, and say that were it not for quarrels about the reward he would be produced at very short notice. One person, closely identified with the case, says that Mrs. William Mosher, Gilbert Mosher, and Westervelt know where the child is, and mean to have $5,000 reward in the teeth of the police. As soon as the police take their hands off, so this person says, the Mosher family, if assured that no one will follow them, and step in and snatch the reward from their grasp, and clear up the mistery.

The Smithsonian institute has received an ocean telegram announcing the discovery of a new planet at Berlin in right ascension twenty-three degrees, declination eighteen degrees, twenty-six minutes, north twelfth magnitude.

The shipwrights of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the number of 6,000, have struck.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.

PETER HOFFER
Feb 4 tf MRS C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

—STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent opportunity to any parties wishing to go into business.

PETER HOFFER,
Feb 4. MRS. C. E. WOLF, Admrs

A BOX TRICK TO BEAT HARTZ

According to travelers' stories—the best of all evidence, as everybody knows—there used to be in India a school of vagabonds who got their living by dying. For a very modest sum they would emulate the frogs which are periodically discovered alive in solid rock—or in three trunks overlaid by innumerable rings of annual growth—and retire for a specified period from the cares of this life. They professed to have such control over their vital processes as to be able to die at will, and would allow themselves to be sealed up in coffins or tied up in blankets, and buried underground for a week or a month, or more.

A very circumstantial account of such an operation was given by Sir Claude Wade. When he was at the court of Runjeet Singh, in 1837, a fakir was thus buried for six weeks, a company of soldiers guarding the place of his interment to prevent untimely resurrection. At the end of the six weeks the seals were found intact; and on removing the lid of the box which served as a coffin, the white linen bag in which the fakir had been placed was found to be mildewed. When the bag was opened, the temporarily dead man's arms and legs were found to be shriveled and stiff; and his head reclined, corpse-like, on his shoulder. To all appearance he was as dead as an Egyptian mummy, no pulsation or other evidence of life being discoverable. He was then turned over to the manipulations of his servant, who made warm applications of various kinds, whereupon the arms and legs gradually returned to their normal state. He then removed the wax and cotton with which the fakir's nostrils and ears had been closed, and after half an hour the devotee was able to speak. All of which Sir Claude vouches for as an eye witness, with an air of truthfulness rivaling that of About's clever story of the man with the broken ear.

This art of dying at will and coming to life again appears not to be monopolized by the Hindoos. At least one Englishman in modern times, if human testimony is worth anything, has attained it. His name was Townsend, Colonel Townsend of the British army in India. This man could go into a death-like trance at will; so skillfully counterfeiting real death that the most critical observers were deceived. On one occasion the experiment was made in the presence of Dr. Cheyne, who reports upon the case, Dr. Baynard and a Mr. Skrine. All three felt his pulse; it was distinct, though small and thready: and his heart had its usual beating. He then composed himself on his back and lay motionless for some time. Gradually all signs of life disappeared, till there was no pulse, no beating of the heart, and a mirror held before his mouth gave no indication of breath.

The witnesses discussed this strange appearance for a long time, finally concluding that he had carried the experiment too far and was really dead. As they were about to leave him, a slight motion of his body was observed, and a beating of the heart. In a little while he began to breathe and gradually life was fully restored.

This account has been accepted as trustworthy and credible by high medical authorities, and so likewise have those given of the fakirs who carried the experiment a degree further than Colonel Town send, and submitted themselves to actual burial.

It is a pity the art has not been more widely cultivated, it would afford such a convenient refuge for geniuses born ahead of their time. The finding their generation too stupid to appreciate their grand discoveries and projects, they could retire for a season until in the regular course of events the masses should overtake them. Then instead of writing a book and depositing it, sealed, in a library, to be opened in the year 1975, or such a matter, they could themselves be so deposited, duly labeled and preserved, till their time should come. We could name a good many whose acquaintances would gladly provide fireproof quarters for them and their projects for a century or two. The only fear that the fakirs had of protracted burial was that in the meantime their servants might die and there be left no one to resurrect them. In case such as we have imagined, there would be no risk of this sort to deter the devotee, the community at large assuming the responsibility.—*Sc. American*

TO BREATHE THROUGH THE MOUTH.—A fact which cannot be too frequently impressed on the mind says the Science of Health, is, "that the pernicious habit of breathing through the mouth while sleeping or walking is very hurtful. There are many persons who sleep with the mouth open and do not know it. They may go to sleep with it closed, and awake with it closed; but if the mouth is dry and parched on waking, it is a sign that it has been open during sleep. Snoring is another sure sign. This habit should be overcome. At all times, except when eating or speaking, keep the mouth firmly closed, and breathe through the nostrils, and retire with a firm determination to conquer. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A man may inhale poisonous gases through the mouth without being aware of it, but not through the nose."

ECONOMISING THE HEAT OF THE BODY.

The correspondents of the London Times have been discussing several matters connected with the weather, one of whom makes the following very sensible remarks in regard to economising the heat of the body. He warns persons against allowing themselves to be unnecessarily cold within doors, comparing it to the act of a spendthrift who wastes his capital in his youth and has no income left for his old age. To keep warm, to retain heat within the body instead of spending it, is just as judicious as to husband money with proper economy; and every one who wishes to be able to face cold with impunity should regard the avoidable expenditure and loss of heat as foolish extravagance. To attempt to "harden" people, and especially children, against cold, is all nonsense. Cold can only be resisted by vital combustion within the body, and the body can only burn what is supplied to it, and that only in the measure of the capacity of the furnace. Every one who is exposed to cold draws upon his heat-producing power for his means of resistance, and has so much less remaining with which to meet the next demand. Persons who live in warm clothing, may go out into any degree of cold with impunity; while those who suffer themselves to be half-chilled at home must expect to be half frozen when they are abroad.

In regard to food, adults would do well systematically to eat more fat than usual in winter; and children may often be induced to do so if it is concealed by any of the familiar artifices of cookery. The thick gravy of an Irish stew, for example, may be made to carry much fat that would otherwise be wasted; and if the matter cannot thus be managed, it will be found that nearly all delicate children will readily take cod liver oil during the colder months.

Harper's Magazine for February, 1875, is one of the freshest best as well as most important numbers that have appeared for a long time. The paper on "New Washington" is exceedingly interesting, and the illustrations are good The contributors are Du Pre, Parton, Fowle, Abbott, Miss Thackery, Conway, Mason, Gray, and Miss Osgood. Harper's for February is an exceptional number.

A remarkable hermit is described in a Nashville (Tenn.) newspaper. He is called, after the fashion of a yellow-covered novelette, "The Wild Negro of Obion," the last being the name of the county in which he stays. He calls himself Edmund, and fancies that he has the "Blood Fever," which he expects to cure by standing in a hole four feet square, naked, and up to his knees in mud and water. In cold weather he keeps a fire burning in such a position that the smoke blows upon him; and he throws hot ashes into his water, making a lye which has rendered him rather scaly about the calves. Clothes, as we have said, he discards, and upon dry corn and pumpkins does he subsist. And so he stands, week after week, in the mud and slush, waiting for the "Blood Fever" to abate. His skin has grown as tough as that of the rhinoceros. When there is a freshet he leaves his mud-hole for a neighboring barn. For five years he has fought the fever in this way, and his faith in an ultimate cure is yet unabated.

BURNING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quebec, Jan. 30.—The Beaufort Female Lunatic Asylum, on Montmorency road, was destroyed by fire last night, and three female patients burned to death. The remainder, 135 in number, were removed in safety to the asylum occupied by the males. The scenes during the progress of the fire were heart-rending and pitiful in the extreme. Some of the patients rushed into corners and obstinately refused to be removed. Others fled down corridors into the darkest cellars, and were found shivering with fear. Others, again ran up into the cupola and on the roof, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they could be rescued. It is supposed that the fire originated in the cell of one of the female patients, a woman of vicious character.

The Secretary of War has forwarded to the House of Representatives the reports of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence, giving in detail the cost to those departments of the Modoc war, and it amounts in the aggregate to a little over $411,000.

The lock-out in the coal mines of South Wales has begun and thousands of miners are idle.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMM. OF PA. H. R.,
Harrisburg, Jan. 13, 1875.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to B. F. Shafer, High Sheriff of the County of Centre: GREETING.

WHEREAS, By the returns of the election of the House of Representatives, held on the first Tuesday of November last past and delivered by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it appears that S. S. Wolf was elected member of the House of Representatives for the District composed of Centre; and

WHEREAS, Said S. S. Wolf died since the said election. And

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the Constitution and laws of said Commonwealth the duty has devolved upon me, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, to issue a writ of election to fill said vacancy and appoint a day for the holding of said election, now these are to notify you that I, by virtue of the authority vested, as aforesaid, in me, as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, hereby appoint Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1875, as the day for holding the election in the several election districts of the representative district composed of the county of Centre to fill the vacancy existing in said district, as aforesaid. And you are hereby directed to give at least ten days public notice of said election and that said election shall be held and conducted according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1875.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON.
Speaker H. R. [S.L.]

I. B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, FEBUARY 16, 1875,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly. One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of the State of Penn'a.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follow, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert Aaronsburg.

For the twp. of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg, at the public house onwed by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the township of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W L Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall me t at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election

Give under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte this 25 of Jan. A. D. 1875 and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER
Sher.ff

A remarkable hermit is described in a Nashville (Tenn.) newspaper. He is called, after the fashion of a yellow-covered novelette, "The Wild Negro of Obion," the last being the name of the county in which he stays. He calls himself Edmund, and fancies that he has the "Blood Fever," which he expects to cure by standing in a hole four feet square, naked, and up to his knees in mud and water. In cold weather he keeps a fire burning in such a position that the smoke blows upon him; and he throws hot ashes into his water, making a lye which has rendered him rather scaly about the calves. Clothes, as we have said, he discards, and upon dry corn and pumpkins does he subsist. And so he stands, week after week, in the mud and slush, waiting for the "Blood Fever" to abate. His skin has grown as tough as that of the rhinoceros. When there is a freshet he leaves his mud-hole for a neighboring barn. For five years he has fought the fever in this way, and his faith in an ultimate cure is yet unabated.

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For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg, at the public house onwed by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the township of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W L Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall me t at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election

Give under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte this 25 of Jan. A. D. 1875 and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER
Sher.ff

MARRIAGES.

On 28. ult., by Rev. Robert Hamill, Mr. William M. Gobeen, to Miss Kate J. Woods, both of Boalsburg.

VALUABLE FARM STOCK AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence, 1½ miles west of Centre Hall, on THURSDAY MARCH 4, the following personal property, to wit: three head of work horses, one 4 year, one 3 year, two 2 year and one 1 year old colts, 4 cows, Eleven head of young cattle 1 sow, 6 shoats, 1 hay rake, 1 corn planter,

EXCELSIOR REAPER

and Mower, 1 hay fork with rope and Pullies, 1 Pennsylvania, Willoughby Gun spring Dirill, plows, 1 Cornscraper, 1 Shovelplow, Harrows, Double and Single trees, one 4 horse wagon. Pair Bob sleds, 2 cultivators, Log chains, rakes, forks, horse gears and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known and reasonable credit given. J. H. MEYER.

4 feb 4.

H. A. Larimer's Sale

ON THURSDAY FEB., 25, 1875, three miles South west of Millheim, 7 WORK HORSES, 6 COWS, 10 YOUNG CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS, all kinds of Wagons, REAPER, THRESHING MACHINE, and a full stock of all kinds of farming implements Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. Feb 4.

Public Sale

Will be offered, at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, near Bellefonte on TUESDAY, MARCH 16, at 10 o'clock, the following personal property.

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep Hogs, Threshing Machine, Reaper, all kinds of Wagons, Cornplanter, all kinds of Plows and farming implements.

Feb 4. DANIEL BREON jr.

PUBLIC SALE

Will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of John P. Ross, dec'd, in Gregg twp., two miles west of Spring Mills THURS

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Its Present Complexion and the Prospects for the Next Session.

In an article on the present complexion and the prospects of the next United States Senate, the New York *Herald* says:

On the 4th of March the terms of twenty-five Senators expire. It will be of interest, in view of the present state of parties and the approach of the Presidential election, to see what the prospects are for the two great political organizations in the upper house of Congress. Seventeen Republican Senators retire on the 4th, three Independents, and five Democrats. So far eight elections have been held, resulting in the election of five Democrats, two Republicans, and one Independent. Seventeen States remain to be heard from. From these it is expected there will be a return of nine Democrats and eight Republicans, showing in the entire field a Republican loss of nine and a Democratic gain of eight votes. The following table exhibits the situation:

State.	Present Senator.	New Senator.
California	John S. Hager	Newton Booth.
Connecticut	Wm. A. Buckingham	William W. Eaton.
Delaware	Thomas F. Bayard.	—
Florida	Abijah Gilbert.	—
Indiana	Daniel D. Pratt.	—
Maine	Hannibal Hamlin.	—
Maryland	Wm. T. Hamilton.	W. Pinckney White.
Massachusetts	Wm. B. Washburn.	—
Michigan	Zach. Chandler.	—
Minnesota	Alex. Ramsey.	—
Mississippi	Henry R. Pease.	Branch K. Bruce.
Missouri	Carl Schurz.	—
Nebraska	Thomas P. Tipton.	—
Nevada	Wm. M. Stewart.	—
New Jersey	Joseph M. Cooper.	—
New York	Reuben E. Fenton.	—
Ohio	Allen G. Thurman.	Allen G. Thurman.
Pennsylvania	John Scott.	—
Rhode Island	William Sprague.	—
Tennessee	Wm. G. Brownlow.	—
Texas	John W. Flanagan.	Samuel B. Maxey.
Vermont	Geo. F. Edmunds.	Geo. F. Edmunds.
Virginia	John F. Lewis.	Robert E. Withers.
West Virginia	Arthur I. Boreman.	—
Wisconsin	Matt. H. Carpenter.	—

The meetings of the Legislatures that have as yet to act on candidates are as follows:

Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Day of balloting for Senator, January 19.

New Jersey and West Virginia, January 26.

Bayard is sure of re-election in Delaware and Hamlin in Maine. Chandler in Michigan, Ramsey in Minnesota, and Carpenter in Wisconsin are tolerably certain of being returned. Tipton's successor from Nebraska, it is thought, will be John M. Thayer. William Sharon, the wealthy miner, will be returned from Nevada. Indiana and the other States named are uncertain.

The Indian Agents.

Gen. Custer, of the U. S. army, in a letter addressed to the chief of the Indian Bureau, says: The commissioner, sitting in his comfortable chair in Washington, might assert that there are no wrongs heaped upon the Indians at remote agencies by the representatives of the Indian Department; that they have not been deprived of large portions of the annuities intended for them and that they have not been in reality robbed by being forced to trade where ten times the market price of an article is taken from them. That the commissioner may or may not know of these wrongs does not affect the truth of the statement that they exist. Within the past ten days I have been appealed to by a delegation of prominent chiefs, asking that the military would exert its influence to protect them and their people against the unjust demands, as they believed, of their agent. This is but one of many incidents of the same kind. To this appeal as to others of a similar nature, I replied that the military had nothing to do with their grievances, that they must represent the facts to their agent, and ask to have the matter forwarded to the Great Father in Washington. To which they replied that the agent (as might be inferred from the glaring reports of the commissioner based on the statements of agents) only tells his own side of the story, while there is no one to speak for the Indian. I then assured the chief who acted as spokesman that the Great Father had the interest and welfare of the Indians at heart, and in selecting men for agents endeavored to select only good men. The reply of the chief is well worth considering by the commissioner. He said: "The Great Father may choose only good men, as you say, and they may be good men when they leave Washington; but by the time they get to us they are thieves, and we would like a change." I have quoted the chief's reply literally, and have referred to this matter more as an illustration than under the belief that by so doing I would invite the attention of the commissioner to the affairs of his department.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Jersey City, John S. McClelland, a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania railroad at the Bergen cut, was placed on trial on an indictment for manslaughter. The indictment set forth that the defendant, on the 28th of March last, neglected to warn the conductor of a train to remain at one end of the cut until another had passed. Owing to this negligence two trains collided, and Robert Keyes, conductor of train 941; William Day, a fireman, and Charles Stockton, a brakeman, were killed. The prisoner was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that when he discovered his mistake he rushed out and tried to attract the attention of those on one of the trains, but did not succeed. He stated that the brakeman, Stockton, was intoxicated, and he tried to rouse him up while he was in the telegraph office. He cast the blame on McGuire, the conductor of one of the trains, for repeatedly disregarding the notifications of the telegraph operator. Gibbon Morris, the night telegraph operator at the same place, corroborated the testimony of the prisoner with regard to McGuire's repeated violation of instructions. He said he knew McGuire to run his train frequently on the main line without orders. When the defense was closed McGuire was called to give rebutting testimony, and he stated that McClelland gave him no orders whatever to remain for another train. His train was ready to proceed to Jersey City before he went to McClelland for orders. He did not hear the latter call or whistle or motion for the train to stop. James Smathers, the engineer, testified that he heard McClelland tell McGuire that all was right, and McGuire turned the switch to let the train on the main track. The case was summed up, and the jury, after a long deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

A Change of Fortune.

As an illustration of the changes of personal fortune in this country, the Chicago *Times* tells this story: Detroit readily disposed of $75,000 in thirty year seven per cent. water bonds, there being but two purchasers, each of whom paid a premium of one per cent. J. H. Beach, who took $50,000, went to Detroit in 1847 with the present Governor of Michigan, Bagley. He had six dollars in cash. Bagley found employment in a tobacco house, Beach in a bank. The latter's employment not proving permanent, he went to Cincinnati, where he failed in business. Desirous of going to St. Louis, he had no other means of reaching there than such as nature provided, and to raise money wrote to Bagley, asking for twenty dollars. Bagley, now a millionaire, was just able to remit the amount. Beach reached St. Louis, and now, with a ready cash capital of $300,000 is investing in the bonds of a city where once he hadn't a maravedi to bless himself with.

Spain and the United States.

A Spanish paper has the following: In the case of war between Spain and the United States, for the defense of Cuba and Porto Rico, we should probably have the advantage, because the United States has no navy, and its people are divided in sentiment in North, South, East and West. With respect to ourselves a war would probably be a blessing in disguise, and would undoubtedly have the effect of healing the dissensions existing in Spain at the present moment, and evoke a stronger national sentiment of unity. What have we to fear from the American people—a speculative and heterogenous race—if we place 50,000 troops in Cuba, mixed liberals and carlists, and go in to protect the coast with our men-of-war!

The "Veiled Murderess."

Only the older readers, and those of good memories, will recall the case of Henrietta Robinson, who was best known as the "veiled murderess," though also called the "Troy Borgia." She was charged with poisoning a man and woman in Troy, N. Y., was convicted and sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. She kept herself closely veiled in court and prison, and would neither allow her face to be seen, nor give any account of herself and family. She has now been eighteen years in Sing Sing, and generally enjoys good health and spirits, and preserves her good looks. She was a very handsome, stylish woman when she went to prison, and was supposed to belong to some high family either in England or Ireland. She has never yet breathed a word in regard to her family which has reached the public. She is called "Mrs. Robinson" by the other convicts, who one and all entertain for her the deepest respect, which almost amounts to reverence. She sometimes appears abstracted and engaged with her own thoughts far away, and at such seasons her daily companions are careful never to disturb her. They regard her cell as a shrine which holds some great untold sorrow, and they pass it, in moving to and fro, with sealed lips. The "veiled murderess" has yet an instinctive dread of, and shrinks from strangers. Having been so long in prison and so uniformly exemplary in her conduct, she is allowed many trifling privileges not granted to the common herd of prisoners. Among these are a separate eating apartment, and permission to leave the chapel on Sundays when service is over before the other convicts are conducted to their cells. Her cell is a curiosity in its way. It is represented to be a miniature conservatory, embracing some rare floral productions. It is also embellished with many other evidences of refined taste and culture. Though she has recourse to art in preserving the ruddy hue of youth in her features, the most rigid scrutiny has failed to discover whence she obtains the vermilion-hued cosmetic which she uses for this purpose. It is supposed that she extracts it from the flowers by some process known only to herself. She is more communicative to the chaplain of the prison than any one else, and toward him she occasionally throws off a portion of her habitual reserve. It is even supposed she has made some important communications to him under seal of secrecy, and he states that before many months are passed there may possibly be disclosures given to the public in regard to her case which will present her in a different light than that which she has heretofore stood. This chaplain, who attended her trial, has always expressed a belief in her entire innocence of the fearful crime for which she was convicted. She has sometimes during her imprisonment alluded in a general way to the tragedy, and has been heard to say: "If I am guilty, I have already been severely punished." When asked, as she sometimes has been, about her family relations and domestic history, she says: "If my freedom depends on telling who my relatives are, I will die in prison." She is said to cling to the hope of ultimately being pardoned, and believes herself to be the victim of political animosity and ambition.

The Cause of Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

The interesting paper of Professor Robert Mallet on the above subject, an abstract of which was first published in this country (we believe) in the *Science Record*, January, 1873, is attracting much attention. We will briefly recapitulate the points of the new theory:

The various relations and points of connection between volcanic phenomena, earthquakes, and lines of mountain elevation simply imply that they are the results of the play of one set of cosmical forces which have been brought into operation by the gradual cooling of the earth from an incandescent sun-like state to its present condition. His argument is as follows: As the cooling of the earth proceeded, the crust gradually thickened and contracted less and less as the temperature became lowered. The hotter nucleus, on the other hand, contracted more, being at a higher temperature than the crust and having a higher co-efficient of contraction for equal loss of heat. By this process, which is still going on, the crust of the earth would shrink at one rate, and the vastly hotter central portion at another and greater rate; and cavities would be formed between the crust and the nucleus, cavities which would be inevitably filled by the crushing down of the solid crust on the more swiftly contracting nucleus, by the force of gravitation, which is sufficient to crush the hardest rock; and as the solid crust follows the shrinking nucleus, "the force expended in mutual crushing and dislocation of its parts is transformed into heat," by which, at the points of crushing, the rocks are heated even to fusion. The access of water to such points determines volcanic eruption. These points of crushing may occur at various depths in the solid crust. He then proceeds to measure the amount of actual contraction by the annual amount of heat lost by radiation into space, which is sufficient to liquefy 777 cubic miles of ice into water at 32 deg., and comes to the conclusion that less than one-fourth of total annual loss of heat would suffice to produce the contraction necessary for his hypothesis. The actual amount of annual contraction is estimated at a reduction of three-fifths of an inch, an amount too small to be measured by any astronomical method, and yet more than enough to produce all the volcanic phenomena now to be obtained on the surface of the earth.

A Pleasant Incident.

A pleasing incident is called to mind by an illustrated paper, of the Austrian polar expedition and the manner in which they passed a Christmas day when they were drifting in their ship on a gigantic ice-floe. The expedition was caught in the ice stream, wedged in fast, and was driven to and fro in the Siberian polar sea for fourteen months, in constant danger of being crushed to death by the enormous masses of packice by which they were surrounded. Their imminent peril did not, however, prevent them from passing a merry Christmas. They had a Christmas-tree brightly illuminated with candles, and opened a box of toys they had brought with them for the purpose of celebrating the day at the north pole, should they be so fortunate as to reach it. With these they made themselves as merry as children once more in spite of regretful thoughts of home, and for a time forgot the dangers of their position.

"The Fat Oxen."

A Paris correspondent says: "A rumor says that 1875 will probably witness the revival of the ridiculous but characteristic and popular procession of 'The Fat Oxen,' abolished since the war. Our military Governor, General Ladmirant, is believed to be quite willing to allow the procession to take place; but the Municipal Council not having voted the sum of 10,000 francs which it formerly used to contribute to the cost of the cavalcade, it will be necessary for the butchers, if they decide upon reviving the traditional procession, to furnish from their own pockets the 50,000 francs always expended on the occasion. The children of this capital are unanimous in desiring the revival of the show, which so many of them know only from the descriptions of those who are a year or two older than themselves."

Too Heavily Loaded.

The La Plata, which recently sank in the Bay of Biscay, was lost simply because she was overloaded. Before she sailed Mr. Plimsole's attention was called to the matter, and he endeavored in vain to induce her owners not to send her to sea in an unworthy state. They, however, persisted, and as a consequence the overloaded ship went down in the first gale of wind which she encountered. Many steamers are sent from this port, says the *Graphic*, in the course of a year in a like overloaded condition. We know that the Ismailia, which sailed last year and has never since been heard of, was overloaded, and that to this cause her loss is to be imputed.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

John P. Jewett, the publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," tells some interesting facts connected with the publication of that work. When Professor and Mrs. Stowe came to Boston to negotiate about it, Professor Stowe was very conscientious, and after agreeing to let Jewett publish it, said he did not believe it right. He was sure Mr. Jewett would lose money; none would want to read an anti-slavery novel except those who read it in the *Era*. Of course the publisher said it was his risk. Then the question came up whether the copyright should be sold in full or retained, Mr. Jewett strongly advising the latter course. So the contract was closed, Professor Stowe remarking, with a dubious smile, "I shall be well pleased if Harriet gets a good black silk dress out of it." Subsequently Professor Stowe (after the book began to sell and was noticed) confessed they dared to hope that they might really get enough out of it to buy a little cottage and a quarter of an acre of ground. The financial romance came when the first payment for copyright was made. It consisted of a check for $10,000. The author, with her husband, the simple-minded professor, stood looking with a dazed surprise and perplexity at the little bit of paper by which they were informed that the Tremont Bank would pay to Harriet Beecher Stowe or order the sum of $10,000. At Having been so long in prison and so uniformly exemplary in her conduct, she is allowed many trifling privileges not granted to the common herd of prisoners. Among these are a separate eating apartment, and permission to leave the chapel on Sundays when service is over before the other convicts are conducted to their cells. Her cell is a curiosity in its way. It is represented to be a miniature conservatory, embracing some rare floral productions. It is also embellished with many other evidences of refined taste and culture. Though she has recourse to art in preserving the ruddy hue of youth in her features, the most rigid scrutiny has failed to discover whence she obtains the vermilion-hued cosmetic which she uses for this purpose. It is supposed that she extracts it from the flowers by some process known only to herself. She is more communicative to the chaplain of the prison than any one else, and toward him she occasionally throws off a portion of her habitual reserve. It is even supposed she has made some important communications to him under seal of secrecy, and he states that before many months are passed there may possibly be disclosures given to the public in regard to her case which will present her in a different light than that which she has heretofore stood. This chaplain, who attended her trial, has always expressed a belief in her entire innocence of the fearful crime for which she was convicted. She has sometimes during her imprisonment alluded in a general way to the tragedy, and has been heard to say: "If I am guilty, I have already been severely punished." When asked, as she sometimes has been, about her family relations and domestic history, she says: "If my freedom depends on telling who my relatives are, I will die in prison." She is said to cling to the hope of ultimately being pardoned, and believes herself to be the victim of political animosity and ambition.

Burnt to Death on an Altar.

Crissy Hocker, a religious fanatic, burned herself to death at White's Valley, Pa. She was a young and accomplished woman, the daughter of William Hocker, a wealthy farmer of the above place. She had for five or six years labored at intervals under the hallucination that she had committed grievous sin against what she termed "her Immanuel," and was in the habit of building altars in her father's fields and sacrificing lambs as a burnt offering to appease the wrath of her offended deity.

Mr. Hocker went to Carbondale. His daughter having manifested signs of a recurrence of her insanity, he left a hired man to look after her, her mother being dead. The man went away at noon, and did not return to the house.

Mr. Hocker came back at about two o'clock in the afternoon. Entering the kitchen of his house, he was horrified to find the body of his daughter lying on the coals and ashes of what had been one of her altars, and burned to a crisp. Her face and the upper part of her body alone had escaped. She had constructed the altar or pyre out of a set of quilting frames. She had torn up a portion of the carpet and laid it on the altar, and made a pillow for her head. She reclined on her right side, and her cheek was resting on her hand.

Notwithstanding the intense agony she must have endured, her face wore a calm and peaceful expression, and there was a smile upon her lips.

In the family Bible, which was found lying on the parlor table open at the Book of Job, was a note addressed to her father, stating that she had selected and staked out a place for her grave, and this was found to be the case.

The Specie Payment Bill.

In the United States House, Mr. Kasson (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to restore specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Section one provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five months thereafter, any person may present at the Sub-Treasury United States legal tender notes in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof for exchange for gold, and receive gold in exchange at the rate of $90 for $100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter the rate shall be successively advanced one per cent. in gold until Jan. 1, 1878, and on and after Jan. 1, 1879, exchanged at par.

Section two provides for presenting gold at the Treasury to be exchanged for notes at a rate of one per cent. less than that for exchanging notes for gold.

Section three provides for issuing Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demand, which certificates shall be received for all payments due to the United States, and payable in the funds represented by such certificates.

Section four provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "to provide for the resumption of specie payments" shall not be reissued, but be canceled and destroyed.

How They Changed.

Eggleston, in his "Recollections of a Rebel," tells us that the peculiar caste distinctions enforced at the beginning of the war in the Southern army will go down in martial history as one of the most extraordinary consequences of clearly defined social rules introduced into an army. The private soldier, instead of standing his "turn" on guard, turned the duty over to his servant; subordinate officers, and even members of the rank and file, refused invitations to dinners given by their superior officers, because the inviter had not the social position they enjoyed. But, as time went on, these sticklers for family and class began to observe that good soldiers must obey orders if they would hope for success, and then these high-strung, eager young men, who had never before known any controlling force but their own wills, humbly obeyed all orders in a true soldierly spirit.

Advice to the Farmers.

The commencement of a new year is the most appropriate time to open a day-book, and begin to keep not only accounts, but a record of events. The farmer or the mechanic who neglects this, is not a business man. Thorough business habits are as needful to the success of a farmer, as for that of any other manufacturer or dealer—for a farmer is both of these. He manufactures, buys, and sells. If he does not know the cost of his wares, whether they be wheat or pork, he can never be sure if he is doing business at a loss or a profit. No elaborate system of bookkeeping is needed. A plain daily record or diary of occurrences is first needed. From this, once a week, can be posted into a simple account book, everything that relates to purchases, sales, payments, contracts, and work done upon each crop, in such a way that nothing will be trusted to memory. A daily journal will be a valuable record of facts and experiences, of great use in the future. Such a record for the past year would be profitable reading now, and many hints for one's guidance would be always at hand. What a man knows is but little compared with what he has forgotten. When the year's experiences are written down and indexed at the end of each year, the needed information is ready at a moment's notice. This is the appropriate season for laying out plans for the new year. To have a well-digested plan is the best preparation for a successful year's work. A methodical man, whether farmer or not, is a man of comparative leisure, and yet he accomplishes much more work than the one who is without plan or system. He is rarely the victim of accident, and if one occurs, there is leisure to repair damages before mischief is done. This is a time also to clear off old scores, to pay debts, and settle accounts. Business men complain of the want of money, and look to the farmers for relief. The farmer who owes a hundred dollars in a Western village, has it in his power to set in action an impulse that will be felt through a hundred distinct points, until it reaches one of the great Eastern cities. By paying his debts, he enables another to be paid, and so this goes on, and thousands of such collections gather and swell into a stream, which overflows at the money-centers, and straightway we hear of active trade, money in plenty going west again, to purchase grain or pork, and thus the money finds its way back again to the pockets whence it started.—*Agriculturist.*

A New Election in Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced into the House a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to that State a republican form of government. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Elections, and members of the Legislature; that the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such election; that they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State registrars, who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made of all the legally qualified voters of the State; that the State registrars and superintendents shall in like manner appoint two supervisors for registration in each parish, and that the superintendents shall in like manner appoint two commissioners of elections for each election precinct within ten days of the day of election. The State registrars are to open the returns in the presence of the superintendents, and to examine, canvas, and compile the same, and the superintendents are thereupon to make public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. The Legislature thus elected is to meet and organize on the second Monday after this promulgation of the result of the election, and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices, and the government thus established is to be recognized by the United States government as the legal government of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by this act. It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain the public peace, to sustain the officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act, and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana, or of a State Court interfering with the execution of the act is to be treated as absolutely void.

Good Receipe for Doughnuts.

Take three eggs, beat well; have your pot on the fire and your lard all melted ready to fry the nuts. Take three tablespoonfuls of the melted lard, two good heaping cups of sugar, rolled; sift about three pints of flour, put it in the bread bowl, make a round place in the middle of the flour to hold your eggs; when they are beaten pour them into the flour; now the sugar, then the melted lard, now one-half teacup of sour cream or buttermilk, into which put one heaping teaspoonful of soda; beat the milk and soda up till it foams, pour that among all the rest; now put in ground cinnamon to suit you, or any other spice you like best. And now the secret comes: if you want them good don't mix quick, but take your time; work and and squeeze the eggs, lard, sugar, etc., backward and forward through the fingers until it will be stiff and make dough in spite of you. When you fry, try and keep the grease at a regular heat, and not too hot, but fry quickly. Make the dough about as stiff as biscuit dough.

Ice-Gathering.

Cut the blocks of equal size and regular shape; 16 or 18 inches by 12 is a convenient size; cut equal, so that they can be packed closely. At least one foot in thickness of dry sawdust, cut straw, or chaff should be packed closely around the heap, and two feet over the top of it. The ice-house needs double walls, eight inches apart, filled between with the same sort of material, and a tight roof to shed rain; the eaves may be open, as ample ventilation tends to preserve the ice. The bottom of the ice-house must be drained perfectly, and be protected entirely from the access of any current of air. It will not do to raise it above the ground. It is best to have it sunk at least one foot beneath the surface, but all the waste water from the ice must soak or be carried away. The ice-house should be placed upon a rise of ground, and never in a hollow. A house of rough planks or slabs, drained below, ventilated above, and packed at the sides, will keep he ice as well as the most costly one.

Where the Cap Went.

A dealer in sportsmen's goods in Cleveland, Ohio, was called upon last April to examine a breech-loading gun. He fired several blank cartridges, and while removing the supposed empty shells accidentally exploded one which still contained some of its original filling. The cap flew off, struck him in the eye and inflicted a severe wound, but could not afterward be found. A skillful oculist was applied to, who succeeded in saving the eye, and no further trouble was experienced until lately, when the wound began to be painful, and another examination was made. It finally became necessary to remove the eyeball, which, upon dissection, was found to contain the exploded cap carefully embedded in it.

SALT SPRINGS.—The quantity of salt from the Onondaga salt springs, inspected during the last fiscal year, was 6,594,191 bushels, less by 1,364,981 bushels than the production of the preceding year. The net revenue from this source was $10,341.67, showing a falling off, as compared with the preceding year, of $11,424.08.

Why American cities burn—Dryness of climate, too much pine lumber, too high stories, overhanging and tarred roofs, bad water works, incompetent fire departments and defective fines.

AN EXPLODED FAT MAN.

Startling Result of the Curiosity of a Child.

All nations have given to the Chinese the honor of being the most ingenious people in the world. They are ever ready in curiosities of nature and art; seem to prefer enormities, monstrosities, to the true and pure grandeur of nature.

The colony of Chinese in New Orleans, says the *Picayune*, love, like all other Chinamen, to boast of the greatness of China, its wonders and munificence. The following story was told us by one of them, Che-Fung, the other night, as a proof of Chinese superiority over the barbarians of the West. Whether it was a Chinese hoax or not, it is at least theoretically and naturally possible:

Che-Fung is a picture of the most wretched Chinese. He is frightful, disgusting in appearance. Tall for a Chinaman, being over six feet in height, he is thin and emaciated, a skeleton scarcrow. His face is covered with wrinkles, like a schoolboy's atlas; his nose must be taken for granted, it is a mere suspicion; his mouth is a perfect gulf in itself; his eyes altogether out of the right position, and the flesh of his face hangs down like the hide of a rhinoceros. Altogether Che-Fung is a disgusting sight, looks as if he had been hung and dried, boiled and smoked, then buried for a month or so and dug up to be exhibited. Yet Che-Fung is a good talker in pigeon English, and in a confidential manner disclosed his whole history in that language, of which, while making out about one word in ten, we got a general idea.

"I was a circus man in China, Tsien-Sing, as we call it. We are great on gymnastic and legerdemain, but particularly in natural phenomena, human curiosities, etc. There is a human monstrosity manufactory at Tsacping, where, for a consideration, any of the human deformities you Americans regard as *lapsi naturæ* can be made to order. There are many parents who thus sacrifice their children to be made monsters of, and who live on the gaining by the exhibition of these monstrosities.

"I cannot explain how all of these tricks are done, but that they are done any Chinaman can testify. A dwarf is of easy manufacture; a regular morning dose of whiskey and tea to a child will stunt it, keep it down to its original size. A monstrosity, a hunchback, is of course easy; while human beings can be made of any shape, from a cork to an elephant, by being molded in a jar, like jelly—stuck into a jar of the desired shape when young, and left there to develop itself.

"As for myself, I was brought up a 'fat man.'"

"A fat man!" we exclaimed involuntarily, looking at Che-Fung's spare form. "Do you manufacture fat people in China?" "It is only a trick of the trade. I was naturally a thin boy, but old Foe Lee soon brought me out. You have seen sheep slaughtered here, seen them skinned. A hole is made in the outer skin, the epidermis; a bellows is inserted and worked. The air finds its way between the cuticle and the cutis, or skin proper, and swells out the animal to double its size, at the same time that it almost separates these two skins, so that the hide of the animal comes off easily. This is the manner in which I was treated. Every morning I was treated to an air bath, and a gallon or so of air injected into my system, and soon I began to swell like a balloon.

"In a month or so I was returned to my parents a fat boy, and a fine specimen of a fat boy, measuring, although only fifteen, eighty-eight inches around the chest and forty-six inches around the thigh. I was advertised as weighing 600 pounds. The truth was I weighed only about 180, the 80 being the weight of 200 gallons of air by which I was puffed out. "I don't believe that altogether presented a very pretty aspect, being puffed out and limply in appearance, and looking bloated rather than fat. However, a very close observer could not detect the imposture, and I was exhibited for many years, earning a respectable livelihood for my parents, who had brought me up to the profession of fat man.

"The profession was not an agreeable one. The air made me ever feel sleepy and sick. It did not, however, make me lazy; did not impede as fat would have done. Those who saw my agility and gracefulness on the street wondered how so fat a man could be so lively, little suspecting that his apparent fatness was an assistance, and half carried me along the street. There were few young men in China that could beat the monster of 600 pounds in a foot-race.

"I came over here and exhibited in America, in San Francisco for some time. One day, during a sitting, an American child, with the usual ingenuity and investigating disposition of American children, crept up behind me, and, probably impressed with the desire of discovering whether a fat man could feel or not, ran a pin or knife or something sharp into me while no one was observing him. The result was somewhat of an explosion; the emptied air rushed out, and left me a thin looking individual, as I am now. There was no one to blow me up scientifically and I therefore gave up the profession of fat man for that of washerwoman. I seldom feel any evil consequences from my previous condition, save that my cuticle or outer skin is almost separated from myself, and like an ill-fitting suit of clothes, almost drops off, or bunches itself up in a disagreeable manner. I sometimes get cold inside of it, which is not at all comfortable. Still, the position of a washerwoman is much preferable to that of a fat man, and I intend to stick to it."

A Land Owner.

Gerrit Smith was a very fortunate man, so far as worldly affairs go. His father, who was a partner of John Jacob Astor, seems to have had a truly Anglo-Saxon "lust for land," though descended from a race that had to fight for the little land it lived and did business on. When his father died, all the latter's land, about 1,500,000 acres, was left to Gerrit Smith, of which two-thirds was in New York State. This magnificent domain—equal in extent to a principality and growing in value—could not have fallen into better hands. Its management brought its owner into contact with representatives of various Indian tribes, with whom he never had the slightest difficulty, because he was not only just but generous. He had to deal with thousands of poor "squatters," who found him the most merciful and liberal of landlords. Naturally, his aid was sought for all manner of local enterprises, charities and public institutions, in the localities where he was a large landowner. In all these cases he uniformly led in liberality, and showed that unselfish regard for the welfare of others which was more valuable than what he gave.

Expensive Funerals.

Not many days since a household in Baltimore was stricken with a calamity which threw upon it the necessity of burying four of its members on the same day. It was a heavy burden which this poor family were compelled to bear, and one for which they were entirely unprepared. The funeral expenses entirely exhausted their scanty resources, and left them to confront the winter without money and without employment. This incident has directed attention to the cost of burying the dead, and to the enormous tax which the custom of hiring enough hacks to constitute a funeral procession imposes upon a class of people who are entirely unable to bear it. Every day we see a train of carringes, says a Baltimore paper, varying in number from five to twenty, start away from some small house, the yearly rental of which would not amount to the cost of this showy funeral. Why should poor families be compelled to toil, to make sacrifices and to deny themselves the commonest comforts of life for many months, in order to save enough money to pay for a useless pageant, which certainly adds nothing to the happiness of the living or the dead?

Andrew Bates, of Hanover, believes in skinning his own skunks, as he expects this year to send 2,000 skins of these frisky animals to the Boston market, where they are made into elegant fur cloaks. Skunk's oil is valuable for medicinal purposes, and brings a fair price.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Henry Ebling was drowned in the Hackensack river. About twenty other boys were skating, and the ice broke under their weight..... The United States House Committee on War Claims rejected the proposition to pay ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, for his house and other property destroyed by the Confederates during the war..... The bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Sargent, and in the House by Mr. Page, to prevent Chinese naturalization, proposes merely to restore the naturalization laws as they existed prior to the late codification, in which the implied discrimination against Chinamen was inadvertently omitted.....Gov. Bedle forwarded his resignation as Supreme Judge to Gov. Parker, of New Jersey.....The case of the United States agt. Reese and Lanshee, known as the Kentucy election case, involving the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment so far as it seeks to protect the rights of citizens to vote, was urged before the Supreme Court. It is maintained that the right to vote at State elections, under State laws, for municipal officers, is not a right within the authority of Congress to enforce in case it is denied by the State officers..... H. W. Blair, of Plymouth, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third New Hampshire District..... The Republicans of the Second District of New Hampshire nominated the Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, for re-election to Congress..... Foulkes, the negro who recently murdered several members of the Herndon family, near Manassas, Va., was tried in the Circuit Court of Orange county, and convicted of murder in the first degree..... The Massachusetts cotton mills are nearly all enforcing a reduction of 10 per cent. on wages. .....The northward-bound passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Cincinnati railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Eaton Station, Indiana, and a number of passengers were fatally injured.

President Grant signed the new Finance bill, giving it his "hearty" approval. But he points out to Congress that fixing a date when specie resumption shall commence implies an obligation to provide such legislation as may be necessary to redeem their promise. And in this connection he calls attention to the deficiency which exists in the Treasury, and which, under the present revenue laws, is likely to continue and to increase. This fact has an importance entirely separate from that which arises from the recent pledge to resume in 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury states the requirements of the sinking fund for the year ending the 30th of June at $31,096,545, and the balance remaining from other expenditures he estimates at only $9,002,786.57. There will, therefore, unless expenses are cut down or revenues increased or both, be a distinct deficiency at the close of the year of $22,093,-748.43. The Secretary estimates the deficiency next year at $11,920,914. He suggests the duty on tea and coffee be returned, and that the 10 per cent. reduction of the tariff on the articles specified on the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed.

Charles A. Stevens, Republican, was elected to Congress in the Tenth Massachusetts District, to fill the unexpired term of the late Alvan Crocker.....The National Women Suffrage Convention adopted a resolution to hold a national citizens suffrage association in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1876, in which the women of the old and new world, who demand equal freedom of franchise, are invited to participate.

..... The loss by the fire in Rutland, Vt., will net $200,000; insurance $100,000 ...The United States House Committee on coinage agreed to report favorably the Senate bill providing for the coinage of twenty-cent pieces, with an amendment allowing them to be in use on redemption of any fractional currency, including the fifteen-cent note which was not mentioned in the Finance bill recently enacted.....John S. McClelland, the telegraph operator convicted in the Hudson county, N. J., Court of Sessions, of manslaughter, in causing the death of four men by collision of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad last March, was sentenced by Judge Hoffman, to pay a fine of $250 and costs of court..... The National Council of the Sovereigns of Industry in Philadelphia were represented by councils from thirteen States. The order is only one year old.

A passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad was thrown from the track near Arcola, Ind., by a broken rail. Two persons were killed and a large number seriously injured..... John Flynn, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, escaped from jail at Sunbury, Pa., with another convict, whom he forced to burn a hole through the cell door and then pick the lock. Flynn keeping guard with a revolver.....A terrific explosion occurred at Bound Brook, N. J., which resulted in probably fatal injuries to one man and the serious injury to six others who were engaged in blasting.....Rev. William S. Crowley, pastor of the Manatawna Baptist Church in Philadelphia, had been engaged in conducting religious services, and was taken suddenly ill and died at the church from heart disease.....Four prisoners who were confined in the county jail, Salt Lake City, escaped while the officials of the prison were enjoying a dance on the floor immediately over the cells. .....Two fishermen, who started out in boats from Canarsie, L. I., were frozen to death. Their boats were found in one of the meadows in the bay, the men sitting dead at their oars and presenting a shocking appearance. Both men leave wives and children....The Shanghai *Courier* states that the Revs. Messrs. Meadows and Douthwaite, two missionaries belonging to what is known as the China Inland Mission, were attacked by a Chinese mob and forced to fly for their lives, while their property was destroyed.....A Brooklyn liquor dealer fatally shot a poor drunken wretch who came in and obtained a drink without paying for it..... When Boss Tweed heard that his wife had lost an eye through the carelessness one of his sons, who was handling a pistol, his strength forsook him, and he sank back in his chair saying, in a piteous tone: "My God, has not the worst come yet?"

Sheriff Flanagan, of Warren county, Miss., was ejected from his office by United States troops..... Judge Arthur, of Washington, dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Irwin, and remanded him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives..... Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, was arrested in Washington on a charge of libeling ex-Governor Alex. R. Shepherd.....Senor Castelar declares that he will not take his seat in the Spanish Cortes if he has to swear allegiance to the monarchy..... The London *Times* in a leading editorial declared that the dreams of peace in Europe have fled away, and that all Europe is arming..... The Chancellor has submitted to the Federal Council an ordinance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American potatoes, as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and the spread of the potato disease..... Peter Steinmetz, *alias* Shaffe, while being taken to the Easton (Pa.) jail, attempted to escape by leaping from the window of the water closet on the train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, near Bethlehem. The constable in charge of the prisoner went back and found the man's dead body, the train having passed over his head. Steinmetz broke jail in Easton five years ago. He was in charge for robbing a store in Lockport..... The United States House Appropriation committee has agreed to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill items of $375,000 for signal service weather reports, surveys of storms, etc., and $250,000 for the improvement of the capitol grounds.

Francis Kernan was elected United States Senator from New York State in place of Mr. Fenton.....The Delaware Legislature re-elected Senator T. F. Bayard to the United States Senate..... Hannibal Hamlin was re-elected United States Senator from Maine..... The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States indorsing the report of the sub-committee of Congress in regard to affairs in Louisiana .....On account of the frequent outrages on railway trains and employees, the Spanish government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of a railroad shall be shot.....To Southern Senators and Representatives asking aid to repair the levees, President Grant intimated that an end to political disturbances was first in order.....The committee on the eligibility of G. Q. Cannon, delegate from Utah, recommend his expulsion from the House on the score of polygamy.....By a fire in a Brooklyn tenement house three lives were lost and two person seriously injured.

How to make good puffs—Send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the Finance bill, and saying that the revenue of the country was not sufficient to meet the expenses. He recommended that the duty on tea and coffee